

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



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TORONTO

No single entrant in our Platform Competition has, in our opinion, completely saved the Country in a single Platform. We have therefore decided to divide the Fifty Dollars among three entrants, one of whom has in our opinion done the best job of saving in the Liberal manner, one in the Conservative manner, and one in a slightly unorthodox Cooperative Commonwealth Federation manner.

The Liberal winner is R. J. Deachman, M.P. for Huron North, Ont.

The Conservative winner is Herbert Maxwell Bruce, Amundale, York Mills, Ont., the son of the immediate past Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

The C.C.F. winner is J. C. Harris, of New Denver, B.C.

We know that in a way it is unjust, but we are giving Twenty Dollars to Mr. Deachman and Mr. Bruce, and only Ten Dollars to Mr. Harris. This is because we feel that the C.C.F. is less likely to be able to save Canada in Mr. Harris's way than the other two parties in Mr. Deachman's or Mr. Bruce's way.

Mr. Deachman's and Mr. Bruce's Platforms will be found in this issue. Mr. Harris's we are obliged, for reasons of space, to defer until next week.

Many platforms which were not world-beaters in their totality contained individual planks of great interest, of which we shall print next week a few samples.

SINCE Monday the world has been treated to the interesting spectacle of millions of loyal Germans trying earnestly to do the Hitler salute with one hand and the Communist clenched fist with the other. It will take a lot of drilling, but the German is nothing if not a drill. It is doubtful, however, if it will ever be a graceful performance; there is no artistic correlation between the two salutes.

Germany, as a result of these manoeuvres, is no longer a victim of "encirclement." If any Germans are to die on the field of battle in the near future, it will not be because of a fiendish conspiracy between Western Capitalism and Eastern Communism to strangle infant Germany in its cradle. That must now be fairly obvious even to Germans.

The stock market appears to consider the Russo-German treaty a favorable indication for peace. If this means a belief that Britain and France will submit to any terms that Hitler may think fit to impose upon Danzig and Poland we imagine that the market is making a mistake. If it means that Hitler will be content to accept a strictly reasonable solution of the Danzig problem, and to rely upon his alleged diplomatic triumph with Russia to provide his September instalment of prestige, it may be right. Unfortunately we find it difficult to believe that Hitler will greatly modify his quite impossible demands.

A German non-aggression agreement is not, of course, a document in which either party places the slightest reliance for the long term. It is a useful guide to the conduct of the parties for a few weeks or months, while the "circumstances" under which it was entered into remain unchanged, and that is all. Germany had a non-aggression pact with Poland, and denounced it as soon as Poland entered into mutual assistance pacts with Britain and France. The Russo-German pact itself automatically dissolves half-a-dozen other German agreements, notably the Anti-Comintern agreement with Italy and Japan. It will be dissolved itself as soon as it has served its purposes—one of which may well be to provide Hitler with material for a speech in September. That Germany and Russia can ever really come together to the extent of dividing up the control of the Baltic is inconceivable. One does not divide the Baltic, one either controls it or does not control it; and both Germany and Russia need the control of it very badly, Russia more than Germany.

On the economic side, as distinct from the military, a friendly working arrangement between Germany and Russia has long been the thing most needed for the recovery of world prosperity. It releases a vast potential trade between one of the great underfed and over-industrialized areas and one of the economically opposite areas. If carried out in a

reasonable and non-militaristic spirit, it should much improve the living conditions of both countries, with resultant increased stability in both régimes. This could have been attained at any time in the last five years but for the ideological character of the German régime; and it is conceivable that in compelling Hitler to abandon the anti-Comintern ideology the Western Powers have really achieved a worth-while victory. We shall know better when we know how much more of the Nazi ideology is being surrendered along with it, and what the effect of the surrender is on the other anti-Comintern powers. Japan obviously moves out of the German orbit at once; the new pact is proof that her Chinese adventure has been defeated and her old friends have no further use for her. And the new orientation cannot fail to have a vast effect upon Italy, which is still a Catholic country.

Health and the Empire

DR. STANLEY BATES of the Health League, who has just returned from England, reports that there is a movement towards the holding of an Empire Conference on Health. The idea is well worth pushing along, and we hope that Canadian governments and health organizations will give it their sympathy and support. Almost every part of the Empire has achieved notable success in some departments of health work and needs guidance and inspiration in others. Canada can teach Great Britain a great deal about the suppression of diphtheria and of the diseases communicable by milk, but she can learn from Great Britain a great deal about the democratization of medical services, the study of nutrition problems, and many other things, while New Zealand with its amazing death rate should be able to teach the whole Empire on quite a lot of subjects.

The exchange of ideas, and also of personnel, between nations which, like those of the British Commonwealth, have very similar ideas about the purposes of human society, has always been found advantageous. In the educational profession it is being practiced on a large and increasing scale, with the result that it becomes more and more difficult for educational institutions and systems to remain in ruts as they used to do when contact with outsiders was rare and ineffective. We hope that the Empire

Conference on Health will be duly held, and suggest that if it were held in Canada it might also draw largely on the experience of the other great English-speaking nation—which recently held a very valuable and productive national conference of its own.

Defying Economic Laws

THE new objectives of the state which became evident after the Great War and have been increasingly pursued during the late years of depression have seldom been better characterized than they are by the report on Canadian legislation made last week by the Canadian Bar Association. Since these objectives became popular, says the report, the state has "treated economic laws as subject to human defiance."

We doubt if the trend of human government during the last ten years has ever been more epigrammatically or more accurately defined. In the economic sphere almost every state on the surface of the earth has been acting as if all the principles of human conduct founded on the experience of centuries had been abrogated. Many thinkers have even proclaimed the frank belief that they have been, and have given reasons for their belief—the increase in the supply of power, the improvements in the technique of agriculture and chemistry, the speed of transit and communication between different places. The brief statement of these thinkers is that the age of scarcity, with its entire body of economic laws based upon scarcity, has gone, and the age of plenty, with completely new economic laws, is in our midst. Is this true? Is it a safe assumption on which to base an entirely new set of principles relating to labor and property, principles which set at defiance the old economic laws?

Is this an age of such plenty that we can afford to throw overboard the very ancient rule that if a man will not work neither shall he eat? Is it an age of such plenty that we can afford, as Canada is doing in her railway systems, to pay vast numbers of workers, and remunerate vast quantities of capital, for performing jointly a service which is worth but a fraction of that cost to its users? Is this an age of such plenty that we can afford to be continuously stepping in between the people who carry on an enterprise and the payment which they would legitimately be getting for carrying it on, and saying to them that in the opinion of the state they

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

ENGLAND IS READY and very calm in the face of Herr Hitler's latest "war of nerves". So ready in fact that "air raids" on London have been rehearsed down to the last detail as these dramatic pictures show. LEFT, the crew rushes to a "predictor", the modern mechanical marvel which automatically controls the fire of the guns, and RIGHT, one of the many anti-aircraft guns which now ring the Empire's capital. The situation today can in no sense be compared with the frantic period of last September.

are getting too little or too much as the case may be and shall get only the precise amount that the state thinks fit and proper? Is this an age of such plenty that we can afford to care nothing about whether private citizens are willing to carry on the indispensable business of the community, and to make the state take in hand everything that private enterprise has been discouraged from tackling? And all this without attempting to apply those compulsions, upon human labor and invested capital alike, which are the only possible substitute (unless human nature has completely changed) for the old economic motives, the desire for possessions and the desire for prestige? We doubt it greatly. We do not believe that even in 1939, any more than in 1839 or in 39 A.D., it is possible for long to treat economic laws as subject to human defiance. We think they will conquer those who seek to defy them.

Honey For Germany

THE Manitoba Government has arranged a deal with Germany for the exchange of Manitoba honey—which is excellent honey—for German beer—which is magnificent beer. It insists that this is not barter, but merely an exchange of credits earmarked for honey, for credits earmarked for beer. Obviously this is not barter; barter would be an exchange of beer for honey, which is a totally different matter. We do not see how people can suggest such unjust things.

But the Winnipeg Free Press, admitting that this is not barter, still objects to it, on the ground that Manitoba honey credits, which after all do ultimately get converted into Manitoba honey, should not be sold except for good hard international cash, capable of being spent on anything and not merely on German beer. Its motto is Take the cash and let the beer credits go, and it seems to have forgotten all about the other verses which exalt the delights of A jug of German beer, a loaf of bread and thou Beside me singing in the wilderness. (Of course there are no wildernesses in Manitoba.)

But we think the Free Press is on the wrong tack. If it dislikes the idea of providing the Germans with honey, just because they are Germans and are quite likely to use it to sweeten their ersatz coffee while fighting the British and French, let it say so; but it doesn't say so. It merely says that Manitoba shouldn't, on general principles, sell honey for beer, or for anything else except international money—gold, or sterling, or U.S. dollars, that can be spent anywhere on anything. And that, we think, is too much.

The Germans have no gold or sterling or U.S. dollars. The only way they can get any is either by selling goods or by selling promises-to-pay. They cannot sell promises-to-pay, because they notoriously do not intend to redeem them. They cannot sell enough goods to pay for their requirements in the way of munitions and foodstuffs; so the instant that they do sell anything for cash the cash is used up on those purchases. If we are at economic warfare with them (and we suspect that the Free Press would like us to be), we obviously ought not to sell them anything or buy anything from them, for cash or anything else, for all such exchanges must result in giving them something that they want in exchange for

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WITH the approach of another September, the burning question becomes: Will Hitler repeat himself?

We fail to see where Canada has much of a choice. According to reports from Ottawa, it's either a war or an election this fall.

Still, it might be an advantage if the film stars did go on strike for a while. The plots would benefit from the rest.

Question of the Hour: Do you think my tan is beginning to fade?

During these weeks of crisis, we notice, the stock market is pursuing a policy of watchful fluctuating.

Another difference between Germany and Canada is that in this country, our concentration camps are merely summer schools.

It appears that the war of nerves is to be a protracted one and that there is little expectation now that we will be able to get the printing presses out of the trenches by Christmas.

Ah, what a simple world this might have been, with our only concern about the future being the question of what would succeed swing music.

Oscar reports that the World's Fair is indeed marvellous. It has everything conceivable on exhibit except the deficit.

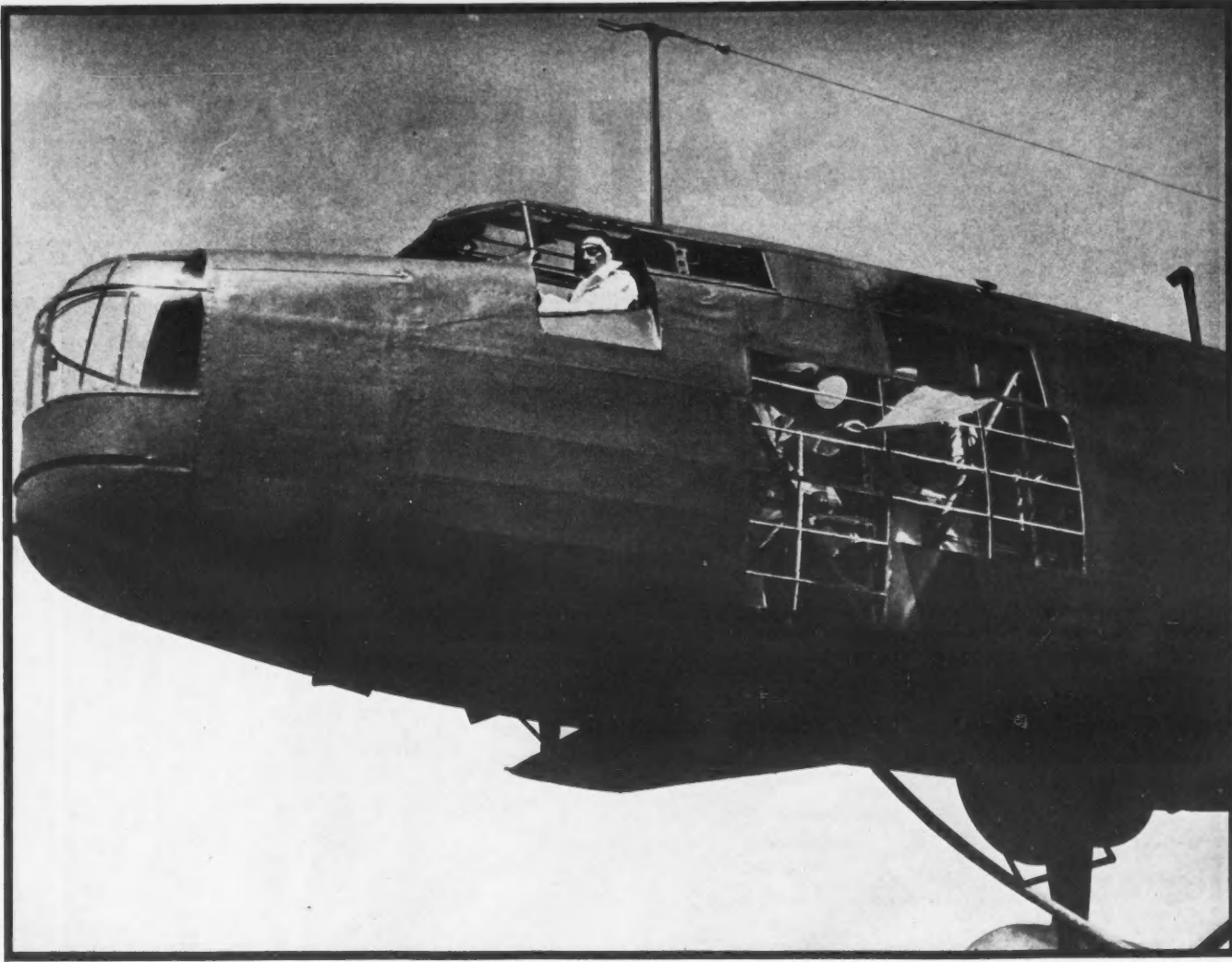
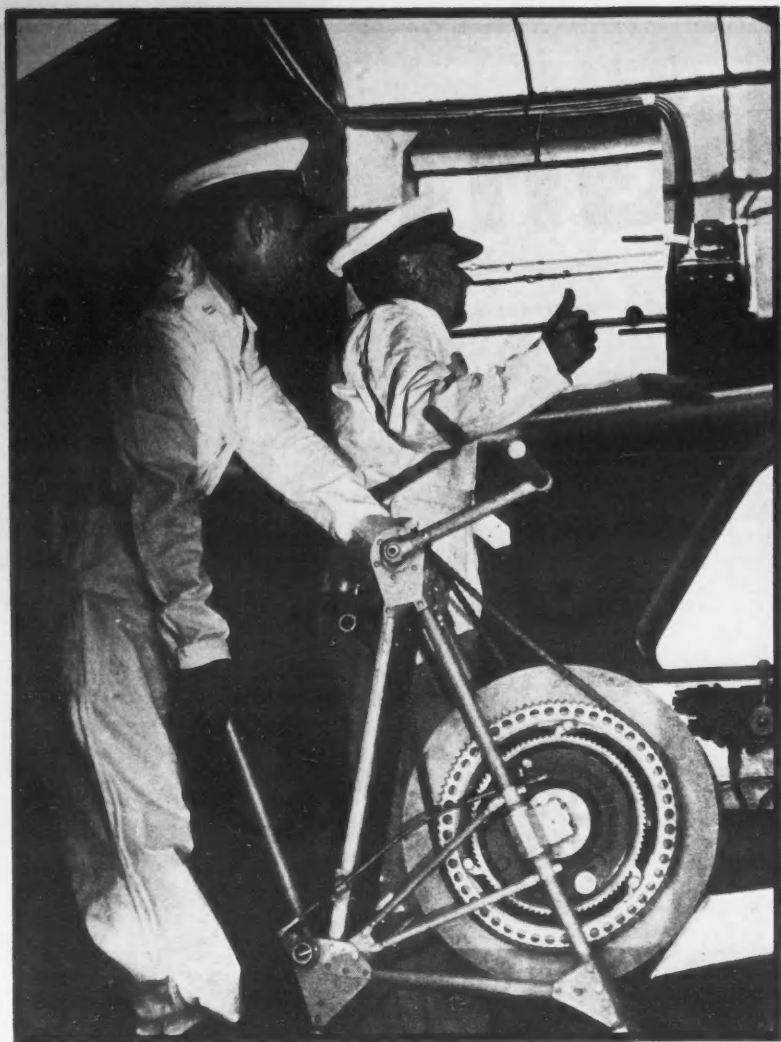
You will know it is Utopia, too, because poets will insist on having someone else recite their poems for them.

But what Germany has the greatest shortage of is the long range point of view.

It is claimed that people read just as good books in summer as in winter. Perhaps so, but how can you digest them when your eyes are closed?

We hear the reason Hitler has refused General Goering permission to have a double too is because Germany couldn't afford to fatten him up.

Esther says that the war of nerves won't get her down. She says she has been through too many bridge games for that.



In Times of Crisis France Always Pulls Together

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

This article was mailed in London—whither Mr. Woodside returned from Paris by air—on Saturday last, and reached this office on Monday. It therefore gives a last-week-end view of the European situation by one who has in recent months taken rank among the foremost of international political correspondents. Mr. Woodside's article, "Germany Cannot Win" (an expansion of some of his SATURDAY NIGHT letters), was given the place of honor in the July Harper's Magazine, and attracted the attention of the British Foreign Office, who secured his permission to have it translated into numerous Central European languages for wide distribution.

In the present article Mr. Woodside points out that in the event of war Great Britain and France will not at first make a drive against Germany unless Germany makes an air attack against them, but will put most of their effort into a knock-out blow against Italy.

THERE really isn't anything very much to write about France. Everything is quiet. There is no political agitation, no change of government, no strikes, hardly any scandal. The comparison with my last visit, in 1935, is certainly remarkable. Then the country was seething with economic discontent, the Stavisky disclosures, and the general political and social turmoil which shortly afterward swept the Popular Front Government into office. That salutary if bitter and costly experience over—it permitted Italy's Abyssinian adventure and intervention in Spain, and Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland and seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia—the country has pulled together magnificently, as France always does in times of crisis.

The workers have gone back to steady work. The financiers have brought their gold back into the country. The revolutionary agitators have lost their audiences. Production has increased sharply and exports have risen by 40 per cent. in a year. This miracle is due, more than to any other single person, to M. Paul Reynaud, the first able finance minister this unfortunate country has had for years. His success appears to be due to an optimism as agreeable to the harassed French as it is unusual in their political leaders, which has gradually restored public confidence; and to a simple reassertion of liberal economic principles. His first steps were to assure the entrepreneur that he would make a reasonable profit and to persuade the worker to work harder and longer (for more pay), to restore production to a level which would support the country's livelihood.

Just Missed Rationing

It was a close call, as I have it on good authority that the plan of Reynaud's predecessor, Marchand, for introducing many elements of totalitarian economy, notably foreign exchange control and rationing, was actually on Daladier's desk for signature when the decision was made to give Reynaud a chance. What a fortunate decision for France! He has proven the veritable man-of-the-hour and is probably the most trusted man in France today. As the liberal *Ordre* jibed at Blum's *Populaire* the other day, it was no use attacking Reynaud, "because he has every woman in France behind him" through his success in checking the rising cost of living.

In the circumstances the prolongation of the life of the present parliament by two years has raised very little stir in the country. The former Popular Front leaders feel that they have to register a protest, but the sting is taken out of it by the reflection of the people: "Well, you had your chance and made a mess of it." Besides, the Socialists and Communists can't really want an election in the present temper of the country as they would be bound to lose heavily. The Communists particularly have lost ground, through the fiasco of the general strike called last November at a time when Italy was threatening the country, and the return of the nation to serious work. To judge from the "monster" demonstration which they organized to commemorate the assassination of Jean Jaurès on the eve of the Great War, at which there were more people marching in the parade than watching and cheering it, their members have remained loyal but their following has dropped

away. Altogether it was a pretty feeble affair, with few clenched fists and a very half-hearted "Internationale."

But one ought really to feel sorry for them. They are under orders to keep sniping at the "fascist" manifestations of the Daladier Government (they had a chant "Les traitres en prison!" meaning, I was told, mainly Bonnet—and they are not the only ones who distrust him), but at the same time to do everything possible to strengthen France's resistance to the aggression of "fascist imperialism." Which is enough to tax the ingenuity even of Communists.

Army in Splendid Shape

Another great factor responsible for the calm in the country, along with Reynaud's work and the political truce, is the confidence which the people feel in the army. I missed the great 14th of July parade. (I was in Sofia on that day and, finding that the French Minister had invited the diplomatic corps and *les amis de la France* to a reception, presented myself to that astonished official as a representative of *le deuxième pays français du monde*. He recovered, however, and came over to me twice to send his regards to Canada. I present them herewith.) But arriving in Paris two weeks later I found the city still under its impress. From this effect and from the full-length movies which I saw it must have been a tremendously stirring pageant, perhaps the greatest military show since the Armistice. Nothing could have exceeded the welcome given to the British Guards and marines and to the hundreds of the latest and best planes of the Royal Air Force. The French, too, were able to display an aviation improved out of all recognition since last September. Plane production which, as the Air Minister revealed to the Chamber, stood at only 37 a month then has been pushed up to around 200, and hundreds of obsolete planes replaced by first-class new models.

France stands ready. She has now practically shaken off the lassitude and the pronounced pacifism resulting from the appalling drain on her strength in the last war. Heaven knows, she doesn't want

another. But she will not flinch if it comes. Her army, as the well-known American military writer Major Eliot assured me this week in the most unqualified terms, is the best in the world. It has the finest officers' corps, and cool, intelligent leadership.

How to Aid the Poles

What the French would actually do, were Germany to attack Poland, or war to come through Polish resistance to the incorporation of Danzig into the Reich, by whatever means this be attempted, is quite a question. They were confident last year that they could force their way through the half-completed Siegfried fortifications. But although such an attempt is not impossible now, it seems less likely.

How then are the French going to aid the Poles? Impossible to get infantry and supplies to them quickly, away around through Roumania and up 1500 miles of single-track railway. Dangerous to send large air reinforcements and leave France half-defended against a sudden German turn-about. (That is the advantage, and the only one, of the German central position.) A cruel decision, indeed, to start an aerial war in the West and draw German retaliation against Paris and London. If the Germans were to start this themselves—contrary to the shrewdest estimates of their intended tactics, which would be to put the onus of starting war in the East on the Poles and in the West on the Entente, after occupying Danzig and declaring it a part of the Reich—the question would be solved. Britain and France would retaliate with all their force and Germany would be engaged in a war on two fronts.

Otherwise, the natural proceeding for Britain and France would be to clamp the blockade on to Germany at once and concentrate their attack by land and sea against Italy. For this reason—and this may at first seem somewhat startling—there is no lack of military people here and in Britain who can see an advantage to having Italy declare herself on Germany's side. It would give them some place to fight, provide some early victories to offset those

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

HOW WE GET OUR MAIL from England by air across the Atlantic. The regular bi-weekly flights now being operated by Imperial Airways have been made possible by development of the technique of re-fuelling in the air. This operation is carried out on both sides of the ocean, after the flying boats have taken off and these pictures show how it is done. LEFT, aboard the flying boat one crew member watches for signals while the other operates the winch which hauls in the hose line. RIGHT, the tanker ship is a converted Handley Page "Harrow" bomber; flag signals are used to control the course of the operations. Some 850 gallons of gasoline are transferred in less than ten minutes' time.

which Germany would be likely to win in Eastern Europe, and open up a short route into Central Europe, across Northern Italy and up by Trieste towards Vienna and Prague.

Poor Italy! The Germans naturally want her in, so as to distract the French and British effort until Poland is "finished off." The French and British are not entirely averse to seeing her in, for the reasons which I have mentioned (although there seems to be no real hatred of the Italians in themselves.) But the Italians? It is hard to see how they can have any interest in such a struggle. Have the Nazis bound them too tightly to the German chariot for them to slip away now? And if they did declare their neutrality at the last moment (which, for fear of a German occupation of Trieste, is the only time they could do it), could the British and French trust them not to fall on to their backs in a difficult moment, and would they not have to insist on the impounding of the Italian fleet and air force to insure this? Would Italy be able to accept such terms?

The Front Page

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something that they don't want. (Nationally speaking, of course; individually no doubt they would much rather have beer than honey, but individually they do not do much speaking.) But that means applying a sort of sanctions to them; and while that might be effective in restoring them to good behavior if everybody did it, it is entirely useless if only Canada does it.

Viewed as a purely business transaction this one seems to us to be perfectly all right, provided only that Manitoba gets enough beer, and good enough beer, for its honey; and considering that Manitoba is in much the better position for bargaining we should think that it probably does. We don't suppose that Manitoba likes having to sell honey for beer instead of cash any better than the *Free Press* does; but the fact remains that if you are going to sell honey to Germany you can't get cash, you can only get cameras or mouth-organs or beer, of which beer is easily the most consumable. And oddly enough it isn't Manitoba that the *Free Press* is concerned about, but Great Britain. It seems to think that Great Britain is conferring a great favor upon Manitoba by buying so much wheat for cash, and will be annoyed with Manitoba for buying German and not British beer. But surely the British buy Manitoba wheat for cash because they have cash and want wheat. And if it is a virtue to buy Manitoba goods for cash, somebody would have to display that virtue in connection with the Manitoba honey (which is obviously exportable surplus honey) if the Germans didn't take it for beer; and as Great Britain ordinarily takes practically the whole of Canada's honey export it would presumably have to take the Manitoba shipment also, thereby adding to its gold liabilities towards Canada and placing us under yet further obligations. (Unless of course the Manitoba Government made a barter deal for British beer, and probably the *Free Press* wouldn't like that either.)

Prize Conservative Platform

BY HERBERT MAXWELL BRUCE

1. UNEMPLOYMENT.—A comprehensive and actuarially sound system of unemployment insurance will be instituted. The recommendations of the Purvis Employment Commission will be immediately put into operation. Vocational training centres will be established across the Dominion for the single unemployed not absorbed by (1) the expanding services, (2) munition industries, (3) the Public Works Program. It is confidently believed that the above proposals will entirely do away with the necessity of the dole.

2. RAILWAYS.—Forced co-operation for a period of three years, and if this is found not to bring about the desired economies, the whole problem will be submitted to a competent non-political board for further study and recommendations. If the latter seem feasible, they will be immediately acted upon. Although at the moment we are not prepared to offer a solution of the railway problem, it is believed that it is capable of being solved by ordinary business methods and the country saved the enormous waste of money due to duplication.

3. THE B.N.A. ACT.—As soon as the report of the Rowell-Sirois Commission is available, a careful study of its factual findings will be made and in so far as its recommendations are justified they will be put into effect by making the necessary amendments to the B.N.A. Act. We are financially embarrassed by the necessity of maintaining ten governments with their attendant duplication of services, the great cost of which could not have been foreseen when the B.N.A. Act was framed over 70 years ago.

4. INDUSTRY.—The Government will supervise the manufacture of Canada's war supplies and en-

courage our industries to develop sufficiently to manufacture munitions for the Empire.

5. TARIFF.—The policy of Empire Preference will be continued. Realizing the damaging effect upon industry of constant changes in tariff, every effort will be made to ensure its stabilization.

6. TAXATION.—If Canada's credit is to be maintained, it is of paramount importance to balance the budget. In order to bring this about revenue will be raised by indirect taxes, and at the same time strict economy will be enforced in all services.

7. DEFENCE.—A thorough reorganization of the country's defence and armed forces will be immediately undertaken. The principles governing our defence program will be:

(1) To make Canada capable of self-defence.
(2) To assist as much as possible in protecting her sea routes and conveying her ships.

8. NATIONAL SERVICE.—Compulsory national service will be instituted along the lines of the Australian system. This will include physical training and scouting, as well as Cadet Corps in High Schools and four weeks' training annually at camps for every male citizen of 20 and 21. Training in First-Aid and Home Nursing will be given every female citizen of the same age.

9. IMMIGRATION.—Believing that this country cannot attain its maximum development without a greatly increased population, we will immediately institute a comprehensive immigration policy. In order to guarantee the maintenance of its institutions, and that this country shall remain British, we will give a preference to immigrants from Great Britain.

Hitler and the Danzig Problem

BY HERMAN RAUSCHNING

Special interest attaches to this article by Mr. Rauschning, who was at the head of the Senate (Government) of Danzig when in 1934 the Germano-Polish agreement was concluded. The former President of the Danzig Senate insists that the military establishment of Germany in the Free City would cause Poland to lose Gdynia and then the Corridor, and that therefore resistance to Hitler's projects is an absolute necessity.

THERE is no doubt that the population of Danzig is of German origin; it is useless to have a plebiscite on what is a known fact. But the value of the Polish contention, which states that the status of Danzig, as defined at Versailles, must be final, owing to the considerable Polish interests depending thereon, cannot be seriously contested.

It is impossible to treat the Danzig problem outside the sphere of Polish-German relations on the one hand and of the very existence of Poland and European politics on the other. It is thus not a question of a territorial problem to be solved as an isolated case.

Bound up with the problem of Danzig is that of the Polish Corridor, i.e., of the connection between Greater Germany and East Prussia on the one hand and of Poland with the Baltic Sea on the other. It must frankly be admitted that direct access to East Prussia is a far less vital problem for Germany than the maintenance of her means of communication with the seas for Poland. The existence of Germany is not endangered even without direct land contact with East Prussia. For Poland, on the other hand, the question of maintaining her access to the sea is one of life or death.

Key to Corridor

It will perhaps be objected that, at the moment, it is not a question of the Corridor and that Poland has access to the sea, even after the modification of the Status of Danzig. But such reasoning is too superficial. As a matter of fact, a glance at the map is sufficient to realize that the Bay of Danzig is one and indivisible. To the west of this bay is situated the Polish port of Gdynia and, at its base, the Free City of Danzig. It would suffice for this base and the eastern half of the bay to be transformed into fortified regions, for a few German aerodromes to be installed there, to cause Poland practically to lose her independence. The master of Danzig dominates at the same time the Vistula and makes it impossible for Poland to defend the Corridor.

The return of Danzig to Germany is intolerable for Poland whose most important means of communication with the outside world runs the risk of being cut, according to the whim of her powerful neighbour. Moreover this also signifies the certain loss of the Corridor and the prospect of a fresh division of her territory shortly afterwards. Poland would at least be compelled to modify her present structure according to orders from Berlin. The settlement of the Danzig question is thus conditioned by the previous peaceful and final settlement of relations between Germany and Poland.

When Poland Reversed

I witnessed the constant improvement when, in 1933, during my term of office as President of the Free City of Danzig, I had the opportunity of handling Polish-Danzig relations at a time when the situation was particularly tense and when the slightest spark would have started a general conflagration. It is, in fact, a secret to nobody that after 1933, Poland, recognising the danger to her independence from National-Socialist Germany, asked her allies to apply preventive measures of protection. The pretext chosen was the conflict which broke out in the spring of 1933 between Poland and Danzig in the matter of the Westerplatte and was brought before the Council of the League of Nations. The latter refused to recognise Poland's claims and to apply the preventive measures of protection which that country had demanded to safeguard its legitimate interests. Poland at once reaped the consequences. This explained the *rapprochement* between Poland and Germany, fostered by Marshal Pilsudski, and the vacillating policy of Colonel Beck.

The refusal of the League and Poland's reversal of policy offered Germany an unexpected possibility of launching a great policy of construction in the East. Pilsudski was without doubt inclined to transform into an alliance the agreement with Germany, which was only a makeshift at first. But Germany should have, at that time, provided for the definite end of all differences between the two countries and the establishment of a loyal economic and political cooperation, as the objective of her Polish policy. She should definitely have given up all ideas of dominating and absorbing her partner. On these terms, she would have been able to build up, by agreement with her neighbour, a new order of things on her eastern frontiers.

Never Sought Peace

It is a moot question as to whether Hitler has ever really contemplated a peaceful policy. It is possible that he may have done so at times. I had the opportunity of speaking to him about this in a personal audience which he granted me; I had previously seen Marshal Pilsudski, whom I had found fired by the full realisation of the necessity of an agreement between Poland and Germany for settling the Danzig question.

After listening to my report relating to my interview with Marshal Pilsudski, Hitler at once asked me if I knew whether Poland would remain neutral in the event of action against France which he was even then contemplating. "Would Poland remain neutral if I attacked on the west?" he asked me. This question is characteristic of the National-Socialist Führer. To my statement recommending a constructive policy in the East, the natural consequence of which would doubtless be Polish neutrality in the event of a conflict in the West, Hitler contented himself with replying evasively. He wanted, he said, to be on good terms with Poland during the early days of his government so that, during that period, Poland would not side with his adversaries.

From that time Hitler has counted on his alliance with Poland to dismember Russia, it being understood that Poland would remain neutral in a conflict between Germany and the democracies. What better proof could one have of the radical fault in Hitler's



DEMOCRACY GOES ON HOLIDAY

policy? Hitler has really never contemplated establishing truly peaceful relations between Germany and Germany's neighbours. After his advent to power, his imperialistic and expansionist policy tended to ensure Germany a hegemony in Europe. It is obvious that the treaty concluded at the beginning of 1934 with Poland had no other object in Hitler's eyes than to enable him to carry out, without being threatened from the rear, the projects which he had set himself. He has never had in view a real alliance based on the peaceful and sincere collaboration of the two States.

After what has been said, a conclusion is called for regarding the Danzig problem; for Hitler, neither Danzig, nor the establishment of direct means of land communication between East Prussia and Germany, nor the revision of the Corridor statute are objectives worthy of interest. What he wants is a conflict with Poland, ending in the dismemberment of the latter.

Danzig is really the instrument of which Hitler is making use to weaken Poland little by little, to dislocate her military might and to break down established law and order. His aims are especially clear since they represent the first stage in the realisation of National Socialist policy in the East. A strong Poland is an obstacle to this policy, an obstacle which he wants to overcome. National Socialism might conceivably admit of a little Poland, confined strictly within her ethnographical limits and without any military might. His policy, based on plans already

drawn up during the Great War, aims above all at a system of alliances called *Wehrverband*, i.e. a federation of states dominated militarily and economically by Germany and extending from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.

At the present moment the inner kernel of Great Germany, completed by Bohemia and Moravia, has been formed. The Federation of Baltic States is the next stage of this German policy. In carrying it out, Hitler will have laid the foundation-stone of his European hegemony. Germany will then be able to extend westwards, without running the risk of complications from the rear, smash France first, drive England out of Europe, then dismember Russia and subject the new states created with the remains of Soviet Russia to German domination.

The German people and the people of Danzig in particular should realize their duty to oppose such a policy. Nobody would think of contesting the German character of the population of Danzig, but that population would not like its legitimate sentiments to serve as a pretext for a gigantic revolution and for the limitless expansion of National Socialism.

The population of Danzig, which is unable to express its real feelings, is national, but not nationalist. It is not hostile to Poland. It desires to retain its German character, but it refuses to be a mere pawn in Hitler's game for the domination of the world and for this policy of hegemony, which is in the interests neither of Danzig nor of the German people and whose final result will be the destruction of Germany.

Prize Liberal Platform

BY R. J. DEACHMAN, M.P.

1. AGRICULTURE.—The first task of Liberalism is the establishment of equality of economic opportunity for the farmer and other basic producers.

2. BONUSES.—Liberalism believes that every industry should stand upon its own feet. It feels that bonuses and subsidies, no matter in what guise they appear, are economically unsound and should be abolished. The desired objective may be difficult of attainment in present world conditions and in a changing economy, but a persistent and determined effort should be directed towards reaching this desirable end.

3. THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Liberalism approves of the merit system of appointment and believes that the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission should be extended over all employees except where remuneration is less than \$300 per annum.

Civil servants should be promoted on ability and experience. Transfers from one section of the country to another should be freely made, and here, as in the United Kingdom, Civil servants should be moved from one department to another wherever it appears that improvement in the service or fuller opportunity for development of the employee will be achieved by such action.

4. DEBT AND EXPENDITURE.—Parsimony in expenditure may be extravagance, but expenditures which fail to return value for the money spent are a waste of national capital. Debt is not in itself an evil. The question which arises in the contemplation of any expenditure, public or private, is a simple one—Are we likely to get full value for the money we are about to spend? The duty of Liberalism is to insist on this basis of action in the discussion of public expenditures.

5. FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The problem of foreign relations must be settled in the field of economic co-operation. Sound foreign policy should begin in the domestic field. The growing tendency towards trade barriers and other restrictions between provinces, cities, and towns within the nation reflects a narrowness of spirit which makes co-operation and understanding extremely difficult both at home and abroad.

Liberalism believes that extreme protection and intensive nationalism are incompatible with modern civilization and a high standard of living and is convinced that the breakdown of existing barriers is the only alternative to world chaos. If this seems impossible in the world of today, it must not be forgotten that the things of today are impossible in the world of tomorrow—if civilization is to survive.

6. GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.—Liberalism accepts and believes in private ownership and the greatest possible freedom for individual initiative. It accepts government ownership only where there is an interest which transcends the economic and creates a field of activity in which circumstances restrict and limit the possibility of private action.

7. IMMIGRATION.—Liberalism cannot accept the doctrine that the natural resources of Canada are for ourselves alone. An increase of population, the growth of capital investment, would strengthen the national economy. Therefore, immigrants, sound in health and of capacity and ability, should be encouraged. Every effort should be made to induce foreign capital to invest in Canada.

8. LABOR.—Liberalism does not hold that increases in hourly wages of labor constitute the sole measure of the standard of living, nor does it assume that wages can be fixed by government fiat, or helped by state interference in support of the stronger groups. The problem is to increase real

purchasing power and distribute it equitably to those who work by hand or brain and to the basic producers of the nation. This can best be done through freedom of competition and by fundamental measures for lowering the cost of living and increasing the purchasing power of the dollar.

9. MONETARY POLICY.—Monetary policy is now subject to the control of Parliament. Control rests where it should be, but the situation is one which involves certain dangers. The misuse of its powers, especially when they are newly acquired, is always a possibility in a democracy. The remedy lies in a broader understanding of the operations of the Central Bank and the limitations of monetary action in a sound economy.

10. RAILWAYS.—The fundamental need of our railways is an increase in the type of traffic which they can handle with maximum efficiency. The solution of the railway problem rests upon the restoration of agriculture and the expansion of the heavy goods industries. It involves building the country up to the railways rather than pulling the railways down to the country. It means facing the problems which have brought about the present difficulty rather than trying to ignore the difficulty while treating the symptoms.

Co-operation can be extended. To do so means the development of the co-operative spirit. For that purpose we may need an altered perspective in management. But Liberalism holds firmly to the view that such savings as intelligent anticipation can reasonably expect from unification will not compensate the Canadian people for the dangers involved in the creation of a powerful railway monopoly.

11. TARIFFS.—Tariff reductions should be gradual but substantial. Changes should be made by Parliament rather than by executive action or departmental operation of sections of the Customs Act or the Customs Tariff. Substantial reductions would bring about the development of the home market which has for so long been strangled by high tariffs. A lower tariff would promote efficiency in industry, stimulate Canadian manufacturing, permit the expansion of basic industries and lead to the extension of our export and import trade.

12. UNEMPLOYMENT.—Unemployment is not the result of fundamental weaknesses in our economic system; it represents rather a lack of balance in the price structure. This is largely the result of governmental interference with the free play of natural forces, which brings about an artificial condition favorable, temporarily, to certain sections of the community.

The spread in price between manufactured goods and farm products is wide; unemployment in these conditions is inevitable. Wages and standards of living in the cities are forced up by special labor legislation. Basic producers with low earning capacity cannot buy the products produced in the cities. Increase of unemployment follows naturally; it cannot be avoided; it is inherent in our course of action. Those for whose benefit the legislation was passed are the chief sufferers. A few have their wages raised; total wage payments are lowered, labor, as a whole, earns less, or works more for what it gets.

To improve these conditions without remedying the underlying causes is quite impossible. Liberalism recognizes these facts and approaches the problem from that angle. Save as a temporary measure, expenditures on public works which have no exchange value, slight commercial utility and high maintenance costs serve only, in the long run, to render more difficult the attainment of the present objectives besides intensifying future difficulties.

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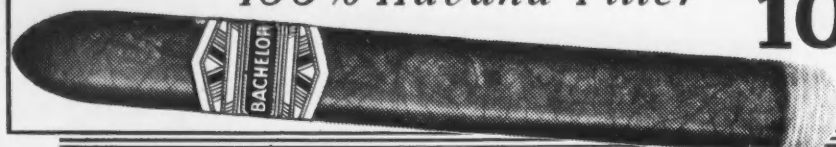
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THE WEEK IN CANADA

Sought:

LOUIS "LEPKE, THE LEOPARD" BUCHALTER, 42, Russian-Jewish American underworld kingpin, by Thomas Edmund Dewey, District Attorney of New York County and by Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington. To add zest to the hunt, the City of New York offered a reward of \$25,000 which was supplemented by a Federal government bonus of \$5,000. Last week the United States government enlisted the aid of Canadian police who immediately began to suspect that Mr. Buchalter was at least quintuplets for he cropped up at Montreal, he was seen in Lindsay, Ont., at Belle Ewart, Ont., and reports came in of the elusive Lepke



from a dozen different points simultaneously. But the gold-plated gangster was still at large as the week ended. Buchalter was educated at some of the better American penal institutions, graduating from Connecticut Reformatory at the age of 20 and receiving an even higher degree from Sing Sing at the age of 21. From a chicken-feed loft burglar he developed into the big shot of "protective associations" in Manhattan's fur, garment, painting, trucking and other trades and went in for financing heroin smugglers as a lucrative sideline. Two years ago, after being indicted with his partner Jake "Gurrah" Shapiro, on racketeering charges, Buchalter disappeared and people who were in the know began to drop out of sight, the more knowing ones via the murder route. Last month a harmless Bronx resident was murdered in what was a case of mistaken identity and District Attorney Dewey came in for a good deal of adverse criticism for not protecting his witnesses. Ambitious Mr. Dewey immediately took steps. Hence the hue and cry for Lepke the Leopard.

Making Good:

BARBARA READ, former Port Arthur, Ont., girl. Last week the publicity mill of a major movie studio ground merrily but purposefully and another Canadian actress was on the threshold of that indefinable realm called stardom. For Barbara Read had just completed her first starring role and had been assigned a leading part in another picture.



The new picture, in which she is starred with Lee Tracy, is called "The Spellbinder" and while it can hardly be said to be making movie history, nevertheless it is one more step upward in the career of a young lady who has done remarkably well by herself in the six years that she has been in Hollywood. Now in her early 20's, Barbara signed her first contract when she was still a child actress, spent several years in Little Theatre work on the West Coast and finally landed a part in "Three Smart Girls" with Winnipeg-born Deanna Durbin. When a sequel was made to that picture, entitled "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," it was found that Barbara had grown too much. She was counted out. Altogether she has appeared in 10 pictures, and like most actresses, she has a pet superstition: whenever she takes a screen test she wears borrowed clothes. It has worked very well so far, for last week the headline of the theatre section in a New York daily screamed: "Babe Read, Grown Up, Makes Stardom Bid."

Cruising:

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT in Canadian waters on the U.S.S. *Tuscaloosa*. Last week the big cruiser, with its escort destroyer *Lang* weighed anchor in Halifax harbor for a 7-hour visit and the President received on board Acting Nova Scotia Premier A. S. MacMillan, Deputy Provincial Secretary A. S. Barnstead and Halifax Mayor Walter Mitchell. From Halifax the cruiser

put out for Sydney, Nova Scotia, arriving there six hours late. When the party of Sydney officials assembled to go out to the *Tuscaloosa* aboard a Royal Canadian Mounted Police cutter, two city officials were missing. After frantic phone calls, City Clerk James McDonald and Alderman Jack McLean appeared. Then the cutter cruised down the harbor and, after the *Tuscaloosa* was prepared to receive visitors, her skipper prepared to make a smart naval landing at the stage slung over her side. At a good clip he shot for the stage, prepared to bring her up smartly with the reverse gear. The great grey sides of the cruiser loomed up. Bells jangled and whistles blew and the cutter, like a mosquito attacking a bulldog, plowed into it. Trying vainly to keep their faces straight, crew members of the cruiser advised the cutter to back off and they would send a boat to take the party aboard. Then, as the cutter backed away, her port stays and wireless fouled on the *Tuscaloosa*, tearing the rigging and part of a spreader off. When the party was presented, the President asked: "What, no MacDonalds?" Outside there was a MacDonald, a MacKenzie and a MacLeod cooling their heels because an aide refused admission to the audience.

Birthday:

ORVILLE WRIGHT, younger of the brothers who built and flew the first successful airplane. He celebrated his 68th birthday quietly at his summer home on Lambert Island, 12 miles north of Penetanguishene, Ont., in Georgian Bay. Tanned and well, the inventor made one of his bi-weekly visits to Penetanguishene in his launch the *Kitty Hawk*, but wasn't anxious to talk about airplanes or birthdays beyond a brief statement on the possibility of lower airplane prices in the future. Said he: "Only with the entrance of automobile production methods into the airplane business could a marked reduction in the cost of airplanes be made. But they will have to be much more compact and versatile before they will begin to replace cars." Still active in aeronautical experiments, he is spending his 25th annual vacation on Lambert Island.

Predicted:

By British Columbia Premier T. D. PATTULLO that if another world war comes the United States "will be in it whether she wants to be or not". Pausing at Buffalo, N.Y., long enough to change planes en route from Toronto to Los Angeles, British Columbia's heavy-handed political top-dog gave vent to: "If war is to come, there is very little use in talking about neutrality. Great Britain and France are the first line of defence for the democracies, and the United States, as a great democracy, will be in it whether she wants to be or not."

Launched:

By ELWOOD ALEXANDER HUGHES, general manager, the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Only once a year is this 2-weeks fair held, and when it's over it leaves a staff of exhausted, haggard officials. But Hughes, who works the longest hours, walks the fastest and eats the most casually, seems to enjoy it. In 1906 he was a member of the 4-man Canadian Olympic team, and was national running champion at 2, 5 and 10 miles. When he went to Athens, he sprained a leg training in the Marathon hills, promptly appointed himself trainer of Billy Sherring and followed Sherring on a bicycle while he won his race. His favorite hobby is fishing and once he caught 400 pounds of fish in one afternoon while a guest of novelist Zane Grey in Miami. This year the general manager of the world's greatest annual exhibition will be repeating his yearly performance of trying to be eight places at once every hour.



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: S. C.'s "Still Afloat" in the Calgary Herald.



"F. D. R." (See "Cruising" below)

En Route:

BARON ADOLPH VON CHRISTE-LONITSKY, from Austria to Toronto, Ont., near where he expects to farm. Descended from the Emperor Franz Josef, the Baron fought with the King's Dragoons in the late war "against the Italians", as he qualified it. Said he about the future of his country: "I think some day you will see Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary back under Otto. Of course, I am a royalist and I hope to see him once more on the throne". On Hitler: "Hitler is a passing phase, the Hapsburgs have reigned a thousand years—and will reign again.... I have friends in Germany who believe that there will be a real revolution there. As for Austria, she is very unhappy under the Hitler regime". The Baron pointed out that in Vienna in the old days the Jews were not persecuted. Said he: "It was like what it is in England in many ways. It was like the English parliamentary system in some respects. I think you may see it again".

Tested:



By LEIGH CAPREOL, ace Canadian test pilot, the first of 28 Lysander monoplanes being built at Malton, Ont., for the R.C.A.F. The plane was given a thorough ground test and as the sun dipped low on the horizon, Capreol took off into a cloudless sky where for 30 minutes he roared the squat, vicious-looking little army co-operation plane back and forth, banking and diving. Said he when he landed: "It's sure hot up there. But everything's fine. She performed swell." That was the manufacturer's test. Next comes the army's rigorous test. Designed in England, the Lysander is powered with a 9-cylinder Bristol "Perseus" engine and is known as an "army co-operation machine." It can be used for bombing, combat fighting, reconnaissance duty, aerial photography and most of the other varied air fighting work. It cruises at 230 miles an hour, has a service ceiling of 26,000 feet and climbs at what was described as "phenomenal speed." Weighing close to 6,000 pounds, the machine has a fast take-off and a landing speed of 60 miles per hour. The wheels are enclosed in auto-like fenders in which are mounted two machine guns. Below these weapons are headlights, built in like those of an automobile. On a swivel joint in the observer's cockpit is a third gun. The plane's designer, A. H. R. Fiddan, was last year awarded the Guggenheim gold medal, given annually for the greatest contribution to aeronautical progress.

Stumped:

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, Governor-General of Canada at The Pas, Man., last week. The Governor-General, accompanied by his son, Hon. John Buchan, paid a visit to the Cree Indian Reserve. While there he promised to assist the Cree Indians in obtaining a copy of the treaty between Queen Victoria and the Indian chiefs of Canada and also promised to support their plea to the Dominion government for farming implements. In the course of an address to the solemn-faced braves, Lord Tweedsmuir remarked that he, too, was a Cree Indian Chief, and to prove it, tried to pronounce his Indian name. After a few unsuccessful attempts to enunciate the clucking syllables, he turned to Hon. John Buchan for assistance. The expressionless faces of the Indians cracked into smiles like weather-beaten varnish when he, too, failed. Then they chanted the Governor-General's Indian name which, translated, means "The Teller of Tales."

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THE B.C. LETTER

A Little B.S.H. in Your Home?

BY P. W. LUCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S paternal government is doing what it can towards solving the servant problem. Instruction in the fine art of house-keeping is given regularly at special classes in Victoria and Vancouver as part of the vocational program of the Department of Education, and supplementary lessons for girls already in service are given in the evenings by representatives of the Department of Labor.

Every three months the students sit for their exams. The tests are oral, written, and practical. Those who are successful are rewarded with a fine certificate suitable for framing, but they do not gain possession of this precious document immediately. They must serve a probationary course of three months in actual service before they are entitled to use the letters B.S.H. (Bachelor of the Science of Housekeeping) after their name.

All maids who pass with credit are assured of positions, for the demand for graduates exceeds the supply.

A squint at a recent examination paper reveals the wide range of knowledge expected of the candidate. While some of the questions might floor a housewife of many years' experience, others appear to verge on the elementary, more suitable for a child than for an adult. One such query was:

"At what side of the cup should the teaspoon be placed on the saucer?"

Here's one that should make allowances for left-handed kitchen maids: "At what side of the dishpan should dishes to be washed be placed?"

One on which nobody made a hundred per cent:

"At what temperature would you bake the following: (a) muffins, (b) sponge cake, (c) cake with fat, (d) baking powder biscuits, (e) cookies, (f) apple pie, (g) custard."

As if that wasn't enough, the girls had to know how to plan a diet for a woman of 45 who liked sweet stuff but wanted to reduce by ten or twelve pounds. The maids weren't expected to know how to make the mistress like it.

Better Work Better Pay

The idea back of all this, of course, is to raise the level of housework by improving the standard of service. The theory is that with better work will come better pay and better conditions, something long desired by the

hired help. Two or three years ago a Domestic Workers' Union was formed in Vancouver, and while this is still active it can not be said to be a very potent force, largely because of economic conditions. Current wages run all the way from \$5 to \$30 a month, including board and lodging, with \$15 a month the average, but \$10 a month freely offered and taken. Once in a while an applicant will even offer to work a week for nothing just to demonstrate her capability.

In addition to low pay, the domestic instance these grievances: Over-time work without pay, interference with private affairs, basement bedrooms, inadequate food, treatment as inferiors, and the wearing of cap-and-apron uniform. They also complain that while servants must produce references, there is no reciprocal obligation on the part of employers to produce a "character" from previous cooks or parlormaid.

The Chinese houseboy, once so big a factor in British Columbia kitchens, is now rarely to be found outside the homes of the plutocrats. The younger generation of Orientals does not take kindly to the duster and dishpan, preferring to work in the corner grocery and vegetable stores of his compatriots until such time as he can have a store of his own.

Hard on Hospital

Sweepstakes are illegal in Canada, but all the same they flourish like the well-known green bay tree. Nothing much can be done by the authorities about the Irish Sweepstakes or the various Australian sweepstakes that sell thousands of tickets over here annually, because these are controlled from overseas where the governments see nothing wrong with a bit of a gamble of that kind.

Sweepstakes operated within the Dominion are another matter. The police are quick to crack down on these in some places, even when the ostensible purpose is to raise funds for some worthy cause. Sometimes the worthy cause gets a percentage of the money raised. Sometimes it doesn't. Much depends on the honesty of the promoter which, as a rule, doesn't assay very high.

In British Columbia sweepstakes are very much taboo just now, but tickets are still peddled in a more or less surreptitious manner. Some time ago a Vancouver promoter announced a capital prize of \$2,000 in a sweepstake of which twenty per cent of the "take," less expenses, was to be given to the General Hospital. He sold all his tickets, paid the prize winners, and—being an honest sportsman—bought a bank draft for \$938.25 and sent this to the hospital as its share.

Alas, the hospital is a public institution and so unable to accept this donation unless the identity of the sender is revealed. The draft was sent back to the bank, but the bank doesn't know who bought it and is waiting for the sweepstake promoter to come forward and get his money back, with the consent of the hospital.

The sweepstake manager, fully conscious that the police know all about the transaction and are waiting patiently for him to show up at the wicket so that they can nab him on a charge of conducting a lottery, is keeping religiously away.

It wouldn't do him much good if he did get the money, anyway. The police would impound it as evidence, so it might as well stay in the bank to swell the long list of "unclaimed amounts."

Itty Bitty Fishes Cold

Because pilchards don't like the cold rough unseasonable weather the west coast of Vancouver Island experienced early this summer, fishermen and reduction plants remained idle much longer than usual. Why the pilchard, which is a cold-blooded creature, should stay in deep water offshore until the temperature gets comfortably warm is something which scientists are worrying over, but which the Indians have known to be the case for generations. A frozen fish, they say, is never a happy fish.

Like the Indians, Otto Young, of the Prince Rupert Experimental Station, has been paying some attention to frozen fish both as a routine biological business and as an interesting experiment. He advances no views on the cheerfulness or misery of frozen fish, but he has an interesting theory to explain the phenomenon of fish returning to life after having apparently died from freezing, instances of which have multiplied from the earliest times.

Mr. Young mentions a report made by Sir John Franklin of an experiment he made in the far north in 1824. He froze a carp solid, kept it for some time, and then thawed it out before a fire, when it recovered its animation. A little later he fried the carp for supper.

Dr. Borodin, of Harvard, once took an Alaska blackfish out of an electric refrigerator that had frozen it stiff as iron. Within two minutes after being dropped in water the blackfish began to twitch, and a few minutes later was swimming about



CAPTAIN EDEN was Foreign Secretary of Great Britain but Major Eden is now Second-in-Command of a battalion of Infantry of the Territorial Army. Here is the Major with his Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. R. L. Bennett, under canvas at Bagshot Camp.

APOLOGY

ALWAYS in Indian-summer we shall see September a tall monument Carved on mountains.

We were too constant in memory Of lost young faces for words Of aggression to dishearten,

But fields lay fallow, fallen into thistles. While whippets coursed striplings at idleness And the sun nearly set on our dominions.

When the wind shook the roof-tree We were aware of murmurs. Isolation Stood like a stupid peasant at the door.

Now shadows fall upon new borders. Honor, iron bent in the fire of fear, Points crookedly to war.

DORIS FERNE.

Letters to the Editor

SERMONS IN PHOTOGRAPHS

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IF THERE are sermons in stones and babbling brooks, surely there is a sermon in the photograph on the front page of the July 22 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, namely that of the Land Girls pictured in Hyde Park, London, England.

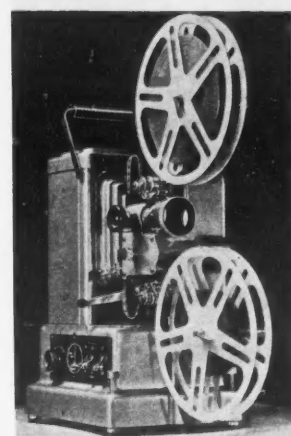
It is as if time stood still and the photographer had caught the Eternal Glow of Service which radiates from the two central figures to all those grouped around. It is a picture of joy and courage unmistakable and unadulterated. Thank you.

Edmonton, Alta. C. W. L. STONE.

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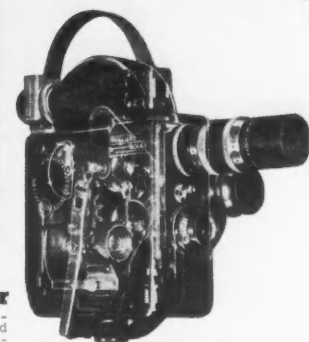
equipment at the C. N. E. Swiss Exhibit, International Bldg.



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THE LONDON LETTER

They Can Take the Weather - - And Anything

BY P.O'D.

London, Aug. 7.

IT WOULD be a nice problem for psychologists to determine how much of the famous English imperturbability is due to the weather. These fellows measure, or try to measure, almost every human reaction. Let them measure that one! But it does seem reasonable to suggest that people who become hardened to the horrid threats and surprises of the English climate should be able to go through life triple-armed against every assault and menace.

However that may be, the surprising fact is that this year's August Bank Holiday has been the biggest and busiest ever. So at least the railways and the bus companies claim. And this in spite of Hitler, Danzig, the little yellow brother at Tientsin, and an amount of rain that would have looked threatening even to Noah.

Nor have the trippers limited themselves to the comparative safety of this island kingdom, but have landed in their green-faced thousands at Calais and Boulogne for hasty visits to the nearer parts of the Continent—even to Germany and Italy. Perhaps they want to have one more look at



THREE POWER STAFF TALKS IN MOSCOW. Admiral the Hon. Sir Reginald Plunkett Erle-Drax, leader of the British Mission, with General Doument who is in charge of the French experts.

Europe while they can still recognize it.

But there is one lot of men who have needed all their traditional calmness and good humor. These are the thousands of Territorials and Militiamen, who have been washed out of one camp after another by the torrential rains. Not a very cheery introduction to the military life for the young fellows who have recently been called up. War is war, I suppose, but it does seem a pity that it should be so damp.

Reducing Sail

Fortunately, sailors don't care about rain. Neither do yachtsmen. With the glad sea-waves leaping joyously aboard, it probably doesn't matter very much what the clouds do.

Last week was Cowes Week, and the great annual regatta seems to have been the usual success, though probably it wasn't quite so much fun having tea out on the historic lawns of the Royal Yacht Squadron. But the yachts were there and the yachtsmen, and apparently a grand time was had. No one, at any rate, could complain of lack of wind.

Lovers of yachting in the grand style still lament the absence of the big "J" Class boats. They really went out with the passing of George V and the "Britannia". Present-day ambitions are more modest—or perhaps it is merely present-day purses. Those big yachts were as costly as they were lovely, costly to buy and costly to sail. But they were certainly beautiful, as the long, slim hulls flashed through the waters of the Solent, and the immense white sails towered up, looking like captive clouds.

If we haven't the "J" Class, we have at least the 12-Metres. They are not so big, but they are hardly less beautiful. And they must be grand boats to sail—at any rate, the way Harold Vanderbilt does it. He is over here with the "Vim," and he has been winning nearly everything. The local lads are honest about it. Better boat, they admit, better rigged, and—though this part hurts a bit—better sailed.

This doesn't mean that the races have been runaway affairs—you know, "Vim" first and the rest nowhere." A lot of them have been very close things indeed. And a few, a very few of them have been won by English boats. But no one has any doubt as to who is the best skipper, and which is the best boat. And no one is inclined to be niggardly in praise—which is the really nice part of it all.

The Treasure "Trove"

Talking of boats, they dug up one in Suffolk the other day. No, not with any idea of entering it for Cowes! This one was about fourteen centuries old. It used to belong, so far as the learned

gentry can make out, to Redwald, King of the East Angles. He was buried in it—in full armor. And the local coroner is going to hold an inquest on him! Or perhaps it will only be on the gold and silver found with him. If that is so, I shall be sorry. To have the coroner's jury bring in a verdict that "deceased met his death at the hands of persons unknown" would have been the perfect touch.

Even to the ordinary layman, who knows little or nothing about these early Nordics in search of "lebensraum"—and anything else they could lay hands on—there is something very romantic about such a find as this. A Viking, laid to rest by his warriors in his swan-boat, with his jewelled sword beside him, his golden buckle, his golden-studded belt, plaques of gold bearing the figures of human beings and of animals, and his carved sceptre. It seems that you can take it with you.

Nearly everything but the gold has perished entirely. Among it has been found some forty gold coins of the Merovingian Franks, rulers at that time of France and of Belgium. It gives one an idea of the sort of work deceased may have been engaged in at the time of his demise. Oh, well, Nordics will be Nordics!

Not Merely Dingy

Every now and then someone or other comes out with an earnest plea for cleaning up London—preferably with a sand-blast. No amount of ordinary scrubbing would have any effect on the accumulated grime of the centuries. Just once in a lifetime, say these anxious and orderly persons, let us see what Wren and the other great architects of London really meant their masterpieces to look like. Which takes it for granted, of course, that Wren and the others wanted their buildings to go on looking new. But they must have known better. They certainly knew the London they were building for.

Of the general dirtiness of London there can be no question. It is the first thing that strikes a visitor, as I have heard many of them explain at length and with vigor. But there is dirt and dirt; and the dirt of London is encrusted history. To remove it wholesale seems to your true Londoner as great a sacrilege as the efforts of those misguided persons who started in to clean up the Elgin Marbles not long ago. The mere suggestion always sends him out hot-foot and bald-headed in defence of his beloved grime.

There is such an argument on at present, for someone has written to The Times protesting against the dinginess of St. Paul's exterior. There is, of course, not a chance in the world of it being cleaned—even if it could be done. It would cost a fortune, and the authorities would never consent. Neither would the public. They want St. Paul's to go on looking as it has looked for centuries.

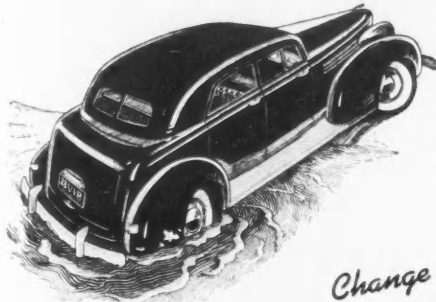
As a matter of fact, a really clean London wouldn't be London at all. But there is no occasion to worry about it. Even if a host of officious angels should descend upon it and scrub it white in a night, the climate and the smoke would soon put back again all those soft greys and velvety blacks and rich browns that are as much part of London as its streets and buildings. And very lovely they are, too—not with the beauty of a poster, all fresh, bright color, but with the much finer beauty of etching.

One may admire posters, but etchings are better to live with. And if London, of all the world's great cities, is probably the best to live in—such, at any rate, is my belief—the quiet beauty of its coloring has a lot to do with it. But you have to live with it for a while to appreciate it. At first, I admit, you are apt to think it merely dingy.

Mr. Hugh Morrissey, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. S. Morrissey, of Montreal, has sailed by the Montclare to take up his commission in the Royal Artillery.

Mr. and Mrs. Fane Sewell, of Toronto, who have been visiting in Vancouver for several weeks, have left for Victoria, where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 26, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

New Mines Strangled By Over-Regulation?

BY J. K. MUIR

Have the regulations of the Ontario Securities Commission been restricting the activities of the mining industry to the point at which the latter are finding it difficult to raise money for new mining ventures? The mining industry at any rate is at present in the doldrums. Is this due to Government regulation or interference or to the fact that business as a whole is dull?

This article attempts to answer this question after discussing the point of view of all interested in the industry. Mining has contributed more to the welfare of the country during the past years of difficulty than any other single industry. It would be nothing short of a national disaster if its orderly expansion and development were to be hampered at this juncture.

RAISING capital for new mining developments seems at the present time to be somewhat difficult. Is this due to the fact that business as a whole has encountered a dull period or is it due to something inherent in the industry itself? Or are there other causes?

Is it due to the Blue Sky laws or to government regulations which govern the industry?

The raising of capital for a mine is a different process from that for most other enterprises. What are the reasons why this should be so? Does this industry require its own basis for organizing a mining company?

It is generally admitted that the investor is better off under the present regulations governing the organization and operations of mining companies than ever before. It seems that matters have reached an impasse at present, however, and that for some reason the free flow of capital is not entering the avenues of investment of new mining ventures. Is it possible that people with money believe that the regulations governing the industry and the supervision of the Ontario Securities Commissioner, while preventing the mulcting of the public by the unscrupulous type of operator, has turned aside interest in the industry?

It is a fact that the type of investor who puts his money into mining ventures very often does not do so to make a mine. The elevator man, for example, can't buy ordinary industrial stocks. What he does buy is new "penny" mining stocks with his \$50 or \$75. He does not want to see his money grow, or receive a mere 10 per cent return on it. What he does want is to see his \$50 turn into \$150 in as short a time as possible. Is it a characteristic of the organization of mining companies that this type of investor should make up those attracted to put their money into the industry?

Government Regulation

Is it possible that because this type of investor is very common where mining money is concerned, the mining industry will probably have more government regulation than less? If this is so, would it not be better for the industry to try to forget the factor of government regulation?

Is government regulation sound and in the interests of the investor, of the mining operators and the industry in general? If so, would it not be well for all concerned in the industry to meet those in charge of the impositions of government supervision and try to formulate some common ground on which all parties can operate amicably and in the public interest?

In discussing the problems of the industry today with a number of mining brokers who occupy places of prominence in the industry and in finance generally, the answer to some of these questions became somewhat clearer.

Forming a Company

Before considering these answers, however, it may be well to get a picture of the manner in which a mining corporation is organized, from the time the prospector discovers a claim of apparent value. The prospector has done a little work on the claim and then returns to Toronto looking for capital. The plan is to form a company, usually of three million shares. As a rule, the prospector takes one million shares of this, known as vendor's shares. The remaining two million shares, or treasury shares, are sold to finance the company. In the meantime, the vendor's shares are placed in escrow subject to release by the Securities Commissioner. Stock is sold as the property develops. The methods employed are usually to advertise the shares for sale, or to get in touch with friends who may be interested in the organization of a new company. The broker who is selling the shares probably has a clientele to whom he can offer them. In the meantime, the prospector forms a syndicate to do further work, and if the claim proves its worth, a company

is then formed. Most financing is done at present with the larger mining companies which take an option in all the treasury shares of the new company at a price sufficient to bring the mine into production and give them control.

Then comes the point at which the Ontario Securities Commissioner becomes interested in the organization of such a company. When the prospector has found a man who will put up, for example, \$20,000, and take an option in addition to his first commitment anywhere up to a million shares at prices ranging from five cents upwards to some indefinite figure, that option being exercisable within a period of approximately 18 months, then that particular deal comes before the commission. The latter has first to assure itself of the favorable nature of the engineer's report; secondly, that the vendor's shares are escrowed, and third, (although this was previously not the case), that the titles to the claims are in the name of the company. If this is satisfactory, the commission gives its approval, or "qualifies" the issue, and the optionee is then at liberty to sell that stock through any registered broker.

Another Method

A different method of financing is one by which the company itself through its own officers sells its treasury stock to the public direct, in which case the company is required to take a securities issuer's license. The same condition regarding the escrow of the vendor's shares, title and engineer's report are applicable.

The commission in that case has for the past few months been requiring that a minimum of five cents a share be placed in the company's treasury, as previously there was a tendency for the directors to option the treasury shares for as low as one cent a share. Practically the same regulations have been in effect for some years. During that period there was a time of great activity in the market and the Commissioner himself contends that there has not been enough change in the past few years to warrant the charge that the Securities Commission has been responsible for the present lack of activity in the organization of new mining ventures. The attitude of the commission on the matter of releasing vendors' stock from escrow has been very substantially liberalized. Formerly all vendors' stock held in escrow was subject to release by the commission, but since April, 1939, the commission has followed the plan of not requiring escrow of 10 per cent of the vendor's shares in the first instance, and in the case of new companies which applied for registration after that date, allowing the release of the balance of the vendor's stock on the basis of one vendor's share for every two shares sold by the treasury.

The attitude of the commission of only requiring escrow of 90 per cent of the vendor's stock in the first instance serves to allow the prospector and promoter to capitalize to a small extent on the free stock thus given to them, first so that the prospector could help to finance his expenses in the field during the following season, and also to give the promoter an opportunity to capitalize on this percentage of his holdings.

Prospectors Unsatisfied

Apparently the main pressure on the commission has really been on the part of the prospectors to get release of their vendors' interests.

If there were no regulation for escrowing vendors' stock and one million shares were issued to the vendor, all the promoter would have to do then if he had no regard for the interests of the company is to sell his vendor's stock and close up. The commission tries to assure itself that a proper proportion of the shares sold are treasury shares. In the past the greater part of the losses have been caused by the unscrupulous sale of the vendor's shares to the public to the detriment of the sale of treasury shares when the company was in no position to stand that type of competition. For this reason there is no



THE RABBIT HUNTER

reason why a certain amount of judicious regulation should not have a good effect. About 1933 the commission temporarily abandoned the requirement for escrow of vendors' stock, and apparently the result was chaotic.

During the past year the commission had occasion to consider an application for the registration of an underwriting in which the firm commitment was \$500. The commission did not feel at all comfortable and the Commissioner suggested a scheme whereby 15 representative men of all shades of opinion: prospectors, promoters, brokers and others, considered the matter. As a result it was decided to follow out the policy of the commission of requiring a full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts, and that the public would be well served by having the details of all options published in the press. This practice has been followed since that time.

If the public is being asked to buy shares, for example, at 25 cents in a gold mining company, and has avail-

able information which shows that those shares are being taken down by the broker at 10 cents, there can be little complaint, as investors go into the thing with their eyes open.

Abuses Eliminated

There has been much criticism of the regulation in effect for some years which prohibits salesmen from selling mining stocks at private residences unless the owner of the place is a regular customer or a close personal friend. It restricts the salesman to making sales at his place of business. While it would be easy to find cases in which that regulation might work a hardship, the abuses eliminated far outweigh any such hardship entailed.

There are people who hold the opinion that there is no more reason for prohibiting the sale of mining stock at private residences than any other commodity, but this probably comes back to the whole theory that govern-

(Continued on Page 9)

The War Motif in Our Industrial Life

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

Will Canada achieve new growth as a haven removed from European strife? This is an important question, but it is not as important as the question whether such growth is a normal and healthy one, or whether it is forced on us by actual war. The former should mean an increase in wealth to be enjoyed by all, but the latter would bring dictatorship or bureaucracy which would be injurious to the welfare of the average citizen.

EVERY day our lives become more firmly moulded into military lines, continually approaching the German model of regimentation which we profess to deplore. Germany, we are told, is being maintained on a war footing, which means a subjugation of all life to the military machine. Some observers claim that this situation in Germany can not last; that is true only if militarism is sapping the rest of the nation's life. If it is merely absorbing the surplus energies, then it could continue indefinitely. And the longer it lasts, then the longer must we, away over here in Canada, and even sheltered by the navies and the planes and the armies of two of the greatest nations on earth, continue to absorb the spirit of the times.

Armament or war preparation, like any other public work, has a two-way effect on the nation, but it differs from the others in that it knows no limits other than the complete exhaustion of war itself. On the one hand it is a big buyer and employer, and what it consumes it destroys, because the ships and the planes and the tanks will pass to the scrap-heap just as surely, even though not as quickly, in peace as in war. On the other hand, it is an insistent taxpayer and borrower, which under the spur of patriotism can dig deeper into the reserves of the people and the nation than can any other public undertaking.

Enter Mr. Mars

Canada was brought into this war situation on the receiving rather than on the paying end. Mr. Mars was introduced to us as a buyer who knew his markets and his costs, but he had a great many British pounds in his pocket, and he particularly wanted to broaden his sources of supply. And so, back in 1937, equipment was installed in some of our steel plants. Now we are engaged in airplane pro-

duction in a bigger way. There are rumors of further developments involving our drydocks and shipbuilding plants, and possibly along other lines.

The vulnerability of Britain to airplane attacks has made a secondary base of manufacturing necessary, and Canada is the logical choice. We are far enough removed from the European scene to be reasonably safe, but not too far for convenience, and the north Atlantic seaway is one which must at all costs be kept open; our access to the United States, which is the world's greatest market for raw materials and equipment, is a further great advantage. But we have not everything our own way, nor do we want to monopolize these advantages. The widespread interests of the British Empire have led to the establishment of vast stores and some production facilities in Singapore, Australia, and several other distant points.

We have hardly started to pay for this new crisis, though we are still paying high for the last war, in interest, pensions and other charges. Compared with Australia and some other dominions, Canada has been niggardly in regard to defense, maintaining, until recently, only two destroyers, scarcely a fighting plane worthy of the name, and a minimum of permanent militia. The new conditions have forced some action in every branch, however, and the annual outlay has been increased from some \$20 millions to \$40 millions. This is still a small proportion of our half-billion dollar federal budget, but it does add its bit of strain to the taxing and borrowing power.

Gearing for War

What has mainly interested Canada, however, is the possibility of an industrial development arising out of the war scare. If the danger in Britain is enough to warrant the manufacture of munitions here, then it also justifies the establishment in Canada of duplicate or secondary sources for other essentials, such as foods, textiles and shoes. A nation in war today is no longer just a normal nation with an itinerant army. It has to be a unit organized so as to back its fighting forces with an efficient production, and every worker, as well as every fighter, has to be adequately fed and clothed. That is the aim of Germany's war footing, and it is also the end which Britain and other great nations are seeking to attain without quite such dictatorial powers. They are trying to co-ordinate the efforts of individuals so that there will still be an incentive to success and so that at the same time the nation can be prepared. It is a slower and clumsier way, but it retains at least part of the principles of our past life. Whether it will suffice, depends on the extent and the severity of the crisis. If the present trend goes on, and certainly if we have a great war, we will have a dictatorship, by whatever name it may be called.

These are the unfortunate circumstances from which Canada, having like the United States failed to achieve a lasting recovery through the lavish spending of public money, is now hoping to cul a new industrial development. We already have got a start, by opening our doors to the Bata shoe organization and to a few others which have been driven or frightened out of Europe. British industrialists are also interested in the Canadian field. One who was here during the past week voiced the opinion that with war there would be a rapid expansion of Canadian industry, and that even the threat of it warranted the establishment of reserve sources here.

Refugee Industries

The briefest consideration of what war would bring in the way of taxation and regulation induces us to think that whatsoever scraps of development we may glean from the threat of war will be immensely better than any major expansion we might realize under the stress of war itself. We do not want to see Britain destroyed, and its industries and peoples driven overseas. We like much better to see a voluntary and precautionary movement which seeks to safeguard the motherland and at the same time to refresh its industrial bonds with Canada. We can likewise welcome accessions from other countries in which we have no direct political interest, but the people of which we

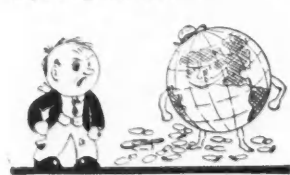
(Continued on Page 8)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Our Changing Economy

BY P. M. RICHARDS

ABOUT a year ago the League of Nations issued one of its world trade studies which showed that Canada is the world's wealthiest country in respect of natural resources. The world needs the things Canada can give it, and Canada is particularly well placed to supply them in her geographical relation to foreign markets, her transportation facilities and her possession of ample capital. She does supply them; Canada ranks high among the world's exporting nations.



But changes have been occurring in those foreign markets; some commodities are not in as much demand now as formerly—at any rate in the form in which they have been shipped, and adjustments are called for. Canada, so far, has been reluctant to make those adjustments; she has instead followed the line of least resistance in hoarding producers of unwanted goods, vaguely hoping that at some time in the future those goods will again be in sufficient demand abroad.

This policy—or perhaps rather lack of policy—is getting us into serious trouble financially and will get us into worse, as the subsidizing of one line of production inevitably brings demands for similar favors for other producers.

Under present conditions export trade is vital to this country—much more so than to our good neighbor the United States. No less than one-third of our national income is derived from goods and services sold abroad; in the U.S. the proportion is only about one-twentieth.

Adjust Production

WE MUST either adjust our national production—no matter how painful the process may be—to the task of producing goods that other nations will be willing to accept from us, or we must somehow revamp our economic system so that our production can be consumed within our own borders. Or, again, we can combine the two; we can make essential export adjustments and at the same time change over part of our production from export to domestic requirements.

One thing is certain; we must do something, and soon. If other countries won't buy our wheat we must grow something else, or find a new use for wheat. As W. D. Black said in his speech as retiring president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, "There is very little practical sense

in scolding other countries because they will not continue to buy our food products in as great quantities as formerly.... There is not much use saying that these countries should adopt other methods. It is more practical to recognize what they are doing and to fashion our plans, to some extent at least, to meet conditions...."

In considering the exportable surplus of Canadian products, Mr. Black said further, three things should be borne in mind. First, only between fifteen and twenty-five per cent of farm products are now exported to other countries in the state in which they leave Canadian farms. Second, the manufacturers of Canada buy Canadian farm products for use in making goods in Canada, to the amount of about double the value of all Canadian farm products exported in their natural state. In other words, Canadian factories provide twice as good a market for Canadian farm products in the natural state as all other countries.

Exports Changing

THIRD, the practice of manufacturing or partly manufacturing Canadian farm products for home and export consumption, instead of exporting them in the natural state, is growing steadily. In fact, in the fiscal year ending March 1938, 73.4 per cent of Canada's exports consisted of fully manufactured or semi-manufactured goods.

This means that adjustment to changes in foreign demand is already in process. Our trouble is that we are resisting it, refusing to recognize it.

In the course of his evidence before the House of Commons' Banking and Commerce Committee last session, Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, said: "...So we are faced with one of two alternatives: carrying on as we are, in the hope that in due course the international situation will clear up and lead to a return of foreign demand; or, if we believe that this is hopeless, then we are faced with the problem of putting a number of farmers to the production of things which can be consumed at home; in other words, changing the whole economy of the West."

Mr. Towers also said, answering an objection by a Western M.P., "...the point is that the only way in which you will find a permanent cure is to find ways and means for these people to produce something that they can sell or exchange for other goods." This is obviously correct, and we might as well accept the fact.





Making a Will

Provide for the protection of your dependents by making a Will providing for Trust Company Administration. Our Estates Officers will gladly discuss with you the terms of your Will. Their experience and special knowledge can be very valuable to you. Men may come, and men may go, but this Trust Company goes on its way year-in and year-out, always available, always on duty.

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Head Office
320 BAY ST. - TORONTO
Assets Exceed \$69,000,000

Dividend Notices

Lake Shore Mines Limited
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 78

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of September, 1939.

By order of the Board,
KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
Secretary.
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
August 15th, 1939.

PIONEER GOLD MINES OF B. C. LIMITED
(Non-Personal Liability)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Ten (10c) cents per share (being at the rate of 40c per annum) on the paid up capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1939, payable 2nd October 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st of August, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
ALFRED E. BULL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Vancouver, B.C.
August 15, 1939.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 322

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 9th day of September, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 26th day of August, 1939.

DATED the 19th day of August, 1939.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

URANIUM

THE discovery of radium has placed Canada in a prominent position in the world uranium market as well as in the supply of one of the most important modern adjuncts of medical science. Uranium has long been used in the ceramic industry, both on this continent and abroad, as the coloring agent in the production of certain shades of yellow and deep orange in glazes and glass. Canadian uranium is produced by the Eldorado Gold Mines Limited at its refinery at Port Hope, Ontario, in the process of extracting radium from the pitchblende deposits of the company at Great Bear Lake in the North West Territories. Both radium and uranium were previously supplied almost entirely from Belgian sources; but Canada is now an important competitor in both products.

Large tonnages of uranium in the form of sodium uranate and black oxide of uranium are now produced at the Port Hope refinery.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 8)

the latter off from \$235,961 to \$207,397. Current assets as at August 31, 1938, amounted to \$8,570,661, against current liabilities of \$784,043. Included in the former were investments carried at \$4,848,494, the "fair market value" of which at that date was stated in the report to be \$9,267,000. In view of the company's excellent record over a period of years and its robust financial position, there seems every reason to expect that income will continue to be sufficient to permit maintenance of dividends at the present rate.

ESMERALDA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As an old subscriber I would like you to tell me something about Esmeralda Gold Mines. Is the property in production? If so, is it profitable?

—L. C., Norwich, Ont.

Esmeralda Gold Mines holds a gold property in Nevada which I understand is now in profitable production. Development work is reported to be meeting with favorable results. The cyanide mill has a capacity of 60 tons. The company, which is largely a private one, is capitalized at 200,000 shares, \$1 par, of which 148,171 are issued. Toronto interests in April optioned 10,000 shares at 75 cents per share, payable 1,000 shares per month. The company was formed under an Ontario charter in March, 1937.

HEDLEY MASCOT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Could you advise me if, in your opinion, the stock of Hedley Mascot is attractive? Do you consider they will be able to continue the present dividend rate of 12 cents, plus 4 cents? I would greatly appreciate your comments on the company.

—H. M. H., Fonthill, Ont.

While the future prospects of Hedley Mascot Gold Mines depends upon the results of the extensive program of development now being conducted at depth, the outlook appears interesting. I understand satisfactory results have been obtained to date in this work and that the possibility of increasing the milling rate is under consideration, but such a step is not likely to be taken until definitely warranted by ore development. The present 175 ton-mill could be enlarged by 50 tons at a cost of not more than \$35,000 and this would tend to lower cost and increase profits.

No difficulty is anticipated by directors in maintaining the regular dividend payment of three cents quarter-



JOSEPH A. SIMARD, president, Marine Industries Limited, whose company has received a large "educational" armaments order from the British War Office and is setting up a basis for close technical cooperation with the French arms works of Schneider-Creusot.

ly, but payment of the bonus depends on earnings. The bonus was omitted from the payment due July 3. Net profit for the first half of the year was equal to 5.7 cents a share. Production for the half year was \$311,877 and the average grade \$9.28.

STRAW LAKE BEACH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Could I obtain a little information on Straw Lake Beach Mines? I hold some shares in the company, and anything you can tell me with regard to it will be greatly appreciated.

—U. D. C., St. Thomas, Ont.

Prospects for Straw Lake Beach Mines have improved as the result of recent development, which it is believed shows that unsatisfactory results on the 425-foot level were not indicative of the mine's possibilities at depth. On a sub-level at 465 feet a length of 84 feet has been opened averaging about \$16.40 over four feet

three inches, with the drift still in ore.

As a consequence, the management now feels there is every likelihood of deeper horizons proving just as productive of ore as those above 300 feet. It is considered possible that drifting on the 425-foot level explored the vein at a lean horizon. Development on the 200-foot horizon has located a length of 50 feet, averaging \$12 over 24 inches in drifting in an area where ore of commercial grade was not expected. In July it was reported the company's indebtedness for the milling plant had been reduced to approximately \$32,700.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

May I ask for your opinion on C.P.R. common stock? Do you think this stock a safe buy with any chance of appreciation? I will appreciate your opinion.

—C. D., Victoria, B.C.

Because Canadian Pacific common moves only sluggishly on the market, I would say that it had little speculative promise and was unattractive at the present time.

Net income for the first 6 months of 1939 rose to \$5,351,343 from \$2,681,028 in the same period in 1938. The outlook for the second half depends to a great extent on the grain crop, which, if current indications are substantiated, should exceed the 1938 harvest by a robust margin. However, even with the brighter crop outlook, it is doubtful if any profits will be shown for the ordinary shares. Fixed charges should be earned by a fair margin.

PORCUMAQUE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would very much like to have your opinion of Porcumaque. Has any work ever been done on this property and what are the plans to develop it?

—E. G. K., Oshawa, Ont.

Porcumaque Gold Mines shares appear quite speculative. This company acquired the assets of Lamaque Contact Gold Mines and while geological structure there is regarded as favorable, diamond drilling by former operators failed to indicate an ore body. Two groups of claims are also held in the Porcumaque area where first work is to be done. A geophysical survey of the Shaw township property is planned, to be followed by diamond drilling and further exploration is planned on a vein on the Turnbull township group which has been traced for several hundred feet.

Are New Mines Strangled?

(Continued from Page 7)

ments should impose regulations to protect the public.

Moreover, the regulation which contends that "calling" shall be held to mean telephone calls enabled the commission to wipe out a great many "boiler-shops", which operated by means of batteries of telephones.

Then there is the mining company which has been in operation for some years and now desires to raise more money. With these the commission makes a complete audit of the company's books to satisfy itself that the management has spent a proper proportion of the proceeds of the sale of treasury shares for development work rather than for head office expenses, and that the company has exploited the mine rather than the public. The commission has refused to allow the issue of further stock for sale until certain bad positions have been corrected. When a company has been found to possess a heavy load of debts and is endeavoring to obtain permission to sell more stock, the commission tries as far as possible to enter into some arrangement whereby the payment of those particular debts may be extended over a period of time so that a substantial portion of the treasury shares of the company may be used in development rather than for payment of debt.

Prospectors' Angle

Then there is the point of view of the prospector and his position in the industry and in the organization of new mining companies.

After the market crash, the Ontario Securities Commission was formed to keep the whole industry operating along the right lines. Until that time it had experienced great prosperity. A large number of prospectors were in the woods all the time and many new discoveries resulted. Then the regulation of the industry was in the hands of the Attorney-General's department. The idea of the organization of the Securities Commission appeared to be not to restrict the activities of the prospectors or the industry, but to eliminate the operations of crooks and fly-by-night operators. As time went on, however, the commission made certain new regulations, and these have been growing in number ever since. They are not a matter of law, but simply a matter of regulation, the Commissioner having power to change and add to them as any situation warrants.

It has been felt that over the years these regulations have become so numerous and burdensome on the prospector that a decline in prospecting has been the result, which in turn

has prevented the organization of new mining companies. It is also contended that because of so many restrictive regulations it is even difficult for promoters to raise money.

Decline in Prospecting

Prospecting in 1938 declined more than 60 per cent over previous years, prospectors contend, and this year will experience a further serious decline. It is believed that not in one of the last nine years have fewer prospectors been operating in the field.

While it is freely admitted that this is partially due to the fact that business generally has been experiencing a time of great inactivity, a close study of this phase of the business has led to the conclusion that the regulations of the commission appear to the prospector to be so onerous that he is more or less discouraged, as he feels that even if he succeeds in getting a grub-stake, he must first hire a solicitor to protect his interests and keep him out of trouble before he goes out into the field. Should he make a discovery there, he further feels that he has no assurance that by the time he returns and is prepared to take steps to form a company or dispose of his claims, there will not be further regulations imposing other restrictions. The prospector's point of view is also that vendor's stock should not be tied up or pooled for an indefinite period. When he makes a discovery, does his assessment work and completes it, gets a patent for the ground and a deed, he naturally thinks of the ground as belonging to him. He believes he should be free to dispose of it in any way he likes, but when he actually does return, he finds, according to his lights, that the commission tells him what he can and cannot do.

The new ruling that he is allowed ten per cent of his vendor's shares and a further share for every two sold from the treasury is regarded as a concession but still does not appear to satisfy the prospector, who still has a grievance and believes that all vendors' shares should be free as they were before the organization of the commission, and that he should be allowed to make his own deal. He does not expect that he will sell all his vendor's shares before the treasury shares are sold, but he does want to come to his own arrangements.

There is not much incentive at the present time either for the man who stakes the prospector, as his shares are tied up with those of the proprietor's, or vendor's shares. Many properties are now lying idle as the necessary money cannot be raised.

At the present time the policy in

organizing a mining company is that it should not be too large but just sufficiently large to be sure of having ample treasury stock. Thus the average company is organized on a basis of three million shares as previously discussed, one-third of which are set aside for the vendor. Under present conditions it does not seem to be possible to sell the first shares on the market at a very high price. They must be sold at a low price to interest the public, and it may be necessary to sell the first million shares at a low figure unless the property appears to be of outstanding merit, and the right people can be interested. The average promoter today may not be able to realize more than 10 to 12 cents a share for the first million shares, which does not give enough money to advance development to the point at which the sale of the next million shares will bring the property into production, as they will only realize an average of 20 cents a share or \$200,000, a sum insufficient to make a producing mine. This takes from \$500,000 to a million dollars. It is, therefore, a question whether new companies should not be capitalized at higher figures at the start, as otherwise they will be faced with reorganization, when it becomes necessary to cut down the interest of the old shareholder.

Mining is Sturdy

Gold-mining in Canada being too important an industry to fall into impotence long, it is freely admitted that when times improve, it will be far easier to organize new mining companies. The mining industry during past years has done too much for the country, including pouring out millions in dividends, supporting thousands of people employed in the business and in its use of millions of dollars of material and supplies of all kinds.

Greater confidence on the part of all concerned is the first constituent of any forward movement. The public has made money in the past and with the right incentive will enter the market again when they believe the time is ripe. The European situation is just as responsible for the decline in the markets as it is for the general eclipse of business.

Mining practices in Canada have become increasingly efficient year by year. Mining in Canada has taken advantage of many types of scientific discoveries and is probably more up-to-date than in any country in the world. Labor is much more efficient today and milling processes have advanced greatly in the past few years. Costs also are being steadily reduced,

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Price: At the market, to yield about 4.05%

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Improvement in working capital during recent years is enabling the Company, without the creation of additional debt, to retire on January 1st, next, the outstanding \$1,123,129 First Mortgage 5% Bonds of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

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The table below gives the complete room and rate story of Hotel Roosevelt, enabling you to choose exactly the accommodations you need at a rate within your budget.

NUMBER OF ROOMS	ONE PERSON	TWO PERSONS
100—double bed—tub & shower	\$4.50	\$6.00
250— " " " " " "	5.00	7.00
250— " " " " " "	5.00	7.00
200— " " " " " "	6.00	8.00
50— " " " " " "	7.00	9.00
50— " " " " " "		10.00
50— " " " " " "		12.00

Parlor suites \$12 to \$20
If more than two persons occupy a room there will be an additional charge of \$1.50 each

Located in the midst of New York's midtown attractions, with direct passageway to Grand Central Terminal and express subway to the Fair, the Roosevelt is your perfect sightseeing headquarters. Restful, well-equipped rooms; excellent restaurants; expert service.

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due almost entirely to the efficiency of technical staffs.

Safeguard Interests

But if mining in Canada is to come into its own, not only must conditions improve, so that the confidence of the investing public is restored, but the confidence of all concerned in the mining industry must also be regained. Regulations governing the mining industry in all its phases must be framed so that not only will the public be protected, but the interests of those who devote their time, energies and money to the business will be safeguarded.

One step in advance would be the incorporation of the regulations governing mining in written form so that the prospector can have it before him. This would solve much of the present difficulty. Any new regulations could be incorporated in the book every year and the prospector would know definitely where he stood. If the prospector could carry in his pocket a volume of printed regulations

as he does the Mining Act of Ontario, which he feels is in a class by itself for clarity and other virtues, the industry as a whole would feel the benefit.

The Commission has, as a matter of fact, issued certain publications in which its regulations are set forth, but where problems of policy are concerned, they frequently do not appear in print. A charge of 25 cents is made for the booklet containing the regulations, which contains the conditions to be met by the prospector. Applicants for information on questions of policy must obtain a ruling by writing to the Commission. Special booklets or pamphlets have also been prepared by the Commission on special topics, and issued freely. The Commission emphasizes, however, the difficulty of reducing to printed form matters of policy.

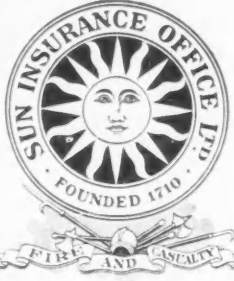
The Commission also points out the difficulty in issuing new regulations at specified intervals of time. They say that as it is impossible to tell what modifications to the regulations may be necessary in the future.

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Concerning Insurance

Insurance and Mormon Church

BY GEORGE GILBERT

In the early days of its existence, the Church of Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, was not particularly friendly to insurance, or at least to the kind of insurance offered by the few companies then carrying on business. It was felt that the Church itself afforded sufficient opportunities for fraternalism, and that if the members did their full duty the "Lord would provide."

But in recent years there has evidently been a change of feeling towards insurance, for today we find the president of the Mormon Church at the head of a large life insurance company, and all three of the highest officials of the Church holding directorships in at least one insurance company. In fact, it appears that the Church is now strongly in favor of plans under which its members and others may provide in times of plenty against the time of need.

ONE of the interesting and informing addresses delivered at the recent convention of Insurance Commissioners was that of Mr. C. Clarence Neslen, Commissioner of Insurance for Utah, who besides presenting a few statistics about the insurance business in the State dealt in some detail with the so-called Church Welfare Plan which has of late been receiving considerable publicity in various quarters.

While Utah covers an area of 84,990 square miles, the population is only a little over 500,000, 80 per cent of whom are Mormons. Yet there are some 350 local and outside insurance companies operating in the State under license from the Utah Insurance Department, according to Commissioner Neslen, so that the people must be insurance minded to quite an extent. Of course, the Mormons do not all reside in Utah, but are to be found in rather large groups in Idaho, Wyoming, Western Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada, while 100,000 or more reside in California, Oregon and Washington, and smaller groups are to be found elsewhere.

Grew With Church

It is to be noted that the Welfare Plan of the Mormon Church is not new, but has been in existence since the inception of the Church, although in recent years it has been modernized and is now serving those in distress more systematically and intelligently than ever before.

Anyone familiar with the early history of the Mormons knows that they had of necessity to be self-reliant, as they found themselves alone in the centre of a vast section of the country that was at the time uninviting and unproductive. They were nearly a thousand miles from other habitations, and they had to rely upon themselves for support. Transportation and communication were crude, and distances were great.

Spirit of Self-Support

That same spirit of self-support which characterized the Utah pioneers is the basis upon which rests the Church Welfare Plan. The main objective of the plan at the present time is to take as many as possible of its own members off the public dole and to provide work by which they may earn their own living.

Through necessity many people in the past few years have been on public or private relief, and have accepted assistance for which they gave nothing in return, with a resultant loss to their morals and self-respect. Realizing that idleness is a curse and that self-support is a necessary element of self-respect, officials of the Church made their plans with the primary purpose of setting up, in so far as possible, a system in which the curse of idleness would be done away with, and individual thrift and self-respect once more established among the people.

Ways and Means

In order to carry out their plans, remunerative work had to be provided, projects had to be conceived and developed, funds had to be raised and an orderly system of distributing work to the unemployed had to be devised. No new organization was necessary, as the Church is already so organized that the entire undertaking could be carried out effectively.

At present the Church is divided into more than a hundred geographical areas known as "stakes," and each stake is sub-divided into smaller geographical units called "wards."

Each ward is supervised by a bishop who is immediately responsible to the president of the stake in which his ward is located. The stake president is in turn responsible to the president of the Church at large, together with the associated general officers. Within each ward there are certain organizations to carry on its functions. Men and boys are organized into quorums of the priesthood for spiritual and fraternal activity; women and girls into what are known as the relief society and the young women's mutual improvement association.

Providing Work

Under this system, the bishop of a ward is kept thoroughly informed as to the spiritual, physical and financial condition of all members under his jurisdiction. The first step taken to provide work for employable but unemployed members was to place as many as possible in already established industries, and the next step was to develop work projects upon which to employ all those who had not been placed in existing undertakings.

There not being enough jobs available in established industries to go around, it became necessary to "make work," and each quorum in the Church was given the responsibility of organizing and maintaining at least one project upon which the unemployed members of that quorum could work. It might be a farming project, or coal mining or canning, or some manufacturing enterprise, but it must be a project to assist those who had been idle.

Not only are plans carried out for the production of goods and commodities, but also for marketing the product. While mining quorums are digging in the coal pits, other quorums are busy with manufacturing and canning projects. A means was provided by which the city dwellers canning food and making clothing or furniture could exchange the fruits of their toil for the coal which they would need in the coming winter.

Last year an eight-acre lot was acquired in Salt Lake City, upon which it was decided to erect three buildings to meet the requirements of the Church Welfare Plan in the Salt Lake region: (1) An administration building that would house the executives of the region, the main storehouse, the women's sewing room and other project activities, and provide storage for surplus commodities received from other regions of the Church; (2) A cannery to permit of proper grading, standardization, and processing of commodities produced by the Welfare Plan; (3) A root cellar of 30 carload capacity to store, satisfactorily, root crops of the region or root crops received as surplus from other regions of the Church.

Financing Projects

It is to be noted that the money to provide for the cash requirements of the men employed on these building projects was obtained, in large part, as the result of a region-wide Fast Day. On a given Sunday all members comprising the Salt Lake region were requested to abstain from two meals and give the equivalent in cash as a contribution towards the construction of the new buildings. In this way \$15,400 was obtained and placed in a trust fund to help meet the cash needs of the men employed.

What are known as "fast donations" form a very important part of the benevolent funds of the Church. On the first Sunday of each month all members are requested to abstain from two meals and to donate the cost of these two meals to the deserving poor. The young boys of the Church, who are well-organized, call at the homes of all members on the morning of the first Sunday and receive any fast day donations they wish to make. The ward bishop, to whom the boys deliver the money, having a thorough knowledge of the needs of his flock, distributes these funds to the needy members.

During the past year more than 56,000 members received assistance from the various welfare agencies of the Church. As a part of that assistance, there was expended in cash the sum of \$1,827,000, and there was on hand at the end of 1938 about \$137,450 worth of preserved foodstuffs, clothing and fuel available for distribution in the ensuing year. The total Church population under the Welfare Plan is approximately 630,000.

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J. S. P. ARMSTRONG, of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, who is general chairman of the organization in charge of the arrangements for the Ontario Life Underwriters Convention, to be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on October 21.

Transfer of Austrian Business of Italian State Office

IT IS announced that the State Insurance Supervision Department of the German Government has authorized the transfer of the Austrian business of the Instituto Nazionale, the Italian State life office, to the Deutscher Ring Oesterreichische Leben.

To Cover Loss from Lawyer Defalcations

IN ENGLAND the Council of the Law Society has made the proposal that the 17,000 practising lawyers should each contribute £5 (\$25) per annum towards a common fund out of which such losses could be made good. It is believed that this amount should prove sufficient, as the defalcations are estimated to total about £60,000 (\$300,000) per annum. The Council further proposes that every lawyer shall have his accounts examined periodically by a qualified accountant, and his report transmitted to the Council.

Supplementary Auto Application Form

WITH the object of retaining uniformity in automobile insurance forms, a supplementary application form has been approved it is announced. It is for the use of those companies which desire fuller information from an applicant for insurance than that provided for in the standard form adopted in 1932.

This supplementary form has been approved by the standing committee of underwriters on automobile insurance forms, and has been approved by Hartley D. McNair, K.C. Superintendent of Insurance for Ontario, on behalf of the Association of Superintendents.

While it will be signed by the applicant, when required by the company, and gives considerable additional data regarding the applicant's driving and insurance history, the form is not part of the contract. Its use had been recommended in all provinces except Quebec, which has not yet adopted the Uniform Automobile Insurance Act.

In a letter to all automobile insurers in Canada except Quebec, Mr. McNair points out that following the adoption of the standard form in 1932, there was considerable diversity of opinion regarding the way in which this fuller information was to be obtained.

Some insurers requested that it be obtained by the agent and the statement signed by him. Others again asked that it be supplied on the application form by the applicant without any signature. Subsequently, some insurers wanted the information to be given over the signature of the applicant.

Certain of these forms, however, were found by the insurance supervising officials to be unfair. Accordingly the whole matter of supplementary information was taken up by the standing committee and approval of a standard form as stated is the result.

It is plainly stated, however, on the supplementary form now approved that the answers to the questions do not form part of the application and cannot be used in the settlement of claims. They do, however, give information to the company which would enable it to decide whether it wanted to grant the insurance requested or not.

The questions in the supplementary form may be summarized as follows: (a) Is "passenger hazard included

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endorsement" required? (Applicable to private passenger cars only.)
(b) For how many years has the applicant operated an automobile? . . . owned an automobile?
(c) Has the applicant or any member of his family or household been convicted of reckless driving or other offenses in the operation of an automobile, to the knowledge of the applicant? If yes, give particulars.
(d) Will the automobile be operated by anyone with any physical disabilities? If so, give particulars.
(e) State names, ages, driving experience and automobile accident claim record of all persons who will operate the automobile.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I should appreciate information about the advantages, if any, of a government annuity purchased through a life insurance company.

—B. R. L., Welland, Ont.

Government annuities are not sold through life insurance companies but by the Government itself through the various Post Offices or its own special representatives or through the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labor. Life insurance companies sell their own annuities.

While the cost of a Government annuity is lower than the cost of an insurance company annuity, there is no cash or loan value in a Government annuity at any time, and no part of the principal sum is withdrawable under any circumstances. Although this feature of a Government annuity may be of distinct advantage in many cases, as it prevents the diversion of any of the money from the purpose for which it was intended—the provision of an income—there are other cases in which it may prove a hardship, because in early life one cannot tell what the predominant need will be at age 60 or 65—whether it will be income or principal sum. Under an insurance company deferred annuity, one has the option of taking either income or principal sum, or part income and part principal, whichever best meets one's requirements at the time the income from the annuity is to begin.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In order to help a friend—at least an acquaintance—I wish to give him part of the insurance on my house in Toronto. I asked him for a Canadian Company and he named the "Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company," which (he says) is "entirely Canadian." Is that company safe to insure with?

Is the "Employers' Liability Company" a safe one?

—W. A. F., Brighton, Ont.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, is one of Canada's leading companies, and occupies a strong posi-

ness and financial position. It has been in existence since 1887. At the end of 1938 its total assets were \$3,384,439.09, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$1,561,595.50, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,822,843.59. As the paid up capital amounted to \$1,005,300.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$817,543.59 over capital, policy reserves and all liabilities. All claims are readily collectable.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, with head office at London, Eng., and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1880, and has been doing business in Canada since 1895. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$2,396,617 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1938 its total assets in Canada were \$2,901,216.73, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$1,902,166.06, showing a surplus here of \$999,050.67. It is in a strong financial position, and all claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please advise through your column under Insurance Inquiries if the School Teachers' Federation get a lower rate by taking insurance out with an organization as Lloyd's of London. I have been told that synthetic fleets are no longer legal and that the rates are the same whether purchased from a local agent or by taking it with the Federation group. Will appreciate your explanation regarding this matter.

E. C., Welland, Ont.

With regard to preferential rates for groups of persons, such rates are clearly prohibited by Section 301 of the Ontario Insurance Act, which reads:

"No rating bureau and no insurer authorized to transact the business of insurance within Ontario shall fix or make any rate or schedule of rates or charge a rate for automobile insurance to any group of persons by reason of such group being engaged in any trade, calling, profession or occupation, or by reason of membership in any guild, union, society, club or association or by reason of common employment or by reason of common occupancy of the same building or group of buildings or for any other reason which would result in a lower cost to an individual in such group than such individual would have had to pay if insured individually; and every insurer or other person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence."

I understand that Lloyd's non-marine underwriters write automobile insurance in Ontario at a reduction of 17½ per cent below tariff rates. This reduction applies to individuals insuring with Lloyd's underwriters, and is the only reduction I have any information about in connection with Lloyd's automobile insurance in the Province of Ontario.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

Investment Letters, Inc., is an established weekly economic service analyzing and forecasting the American securities and trade outlook for a select list of American subscribers. Because of the important effect of price and business trends in the United States on world economic activity these reports should prove of distinct value to Canadian investors and industrialists. We invite such subscriptions, and without obligation to the inquirer, shall be glad to forward our latest Letter, discussing the current American stock market and business outlook, as well as individual securities, so that some first-hand knowledge of the character and nature of our work can be placed before the inquirer.

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Directed by Charles J. Collins

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Great Britain Lacks Employment Policy

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Unemployment in Great Britain is being whittled down rapidly by the gigantic new armament program with the latest figures—for July—showing a decrease of 93,000 to 1,256,000. And the rate of the government's defence expenditures is still well below the £750,000,000-per-year basis. Already a labor shortage is being felt and with the present rate of reabsorption of 100,000 per month, the irreducible "hard core" of Britain's unemployed—750,000—should be reached by the end of the year.

But, says Mr. Layton, the so-called mobility of labor is largely illusory: labor is human and has its economic frailties and there is a danger that "pockets" of unemployed will be left forgotten. Since the government is rationing goods, and may follow by rationing industrial resources, Saturday Night's London correspondent thinks that some such policy should be adopted in regard to labor.

WITH the latest unemployment figures—for July—down by 93,000 to 1,256,000, it seems a far cry to the time when one referred to Britain's two million unemployed as an almost hopeless problem. Actually, it is only a matter of months. The remarkable change has been brought about solely by the Government's defence program. Industry's worry now is not the depressing influence of two million unemployed as an apparently permanent labor force which could not be re-absorbed, but the difficulty of finding sufficient labor for ordinary industrial requirements. Already, various Midland firms are reported to be in strong competition for the supply of skilled and semi-skilled labor available.

The "hard core" of Britain's unemployment—the number of unemployed, partly variable, but in the aggregate virtually irreducible—is estimated to be around 750,000. By comparison with this figure the present total of 1½ million may seem fairly generous. Actually, however, the shortage is already being felt, particularly in the industries concerned directly or at one remove with arms; and in any case, at the present rate of reabsorption of 100,000 or so per month, the basic minimum would be almost reached by the end of this year.

The time has obviously come, therefore, when the Government must on its own account formulate some policy with regard to labor. The conse-

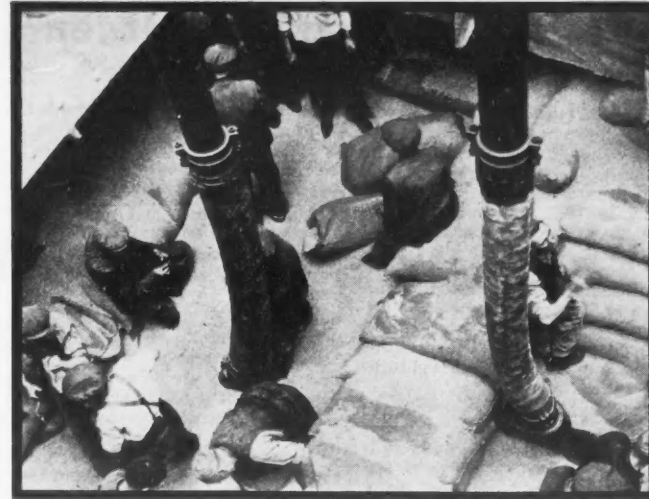
quences of labor shortage are too serious, both for national defence and for the national standard of living, to be allowed to work themselves out unaided.

Inflationary Effects

With defence expenditure for the current year in the neighborhood of £750,000,000 a fair degree of inflation was in any case to be expected. Scepticism as to the true working of the economic laws of such large-scale public expenditure was for some months shown in the pricing of industrial ordinary shares on the Stock Exchange; it was, indeed, borne out by trading advices. But in the past few months the inflationary effects have shown themselves in earnest. It must be borne in mind that the rate of the Government's expenditure has so far been well below the £750,000,000-per-year basis, so that an acceleration is to be expected.

A state of inflation may be a necessary result of the present international tension, involving as it does armaments hitherto unprecedented in peace time. But from the point of view of all the ordinary community, business and private, as distinct from the special few who make big money out of inflation, everything possible ought to be done to keep the process within bounds.

A shortage of labor means competition for one of the vital require-



FIRST AUSTRALIAN GRAIN SHIP to dock at Cardiff in 5 years was the sailing ship "Viking". Here men unload the grain by cutting open the sacks and feeding it into pipes which suck it aloft.

ments of industry. It means strong bidding in tight markets, increased wages, and inflation of the industrial price structure, and consequently of consumption-goods prices. A scarcity of labor relatively to industrial activity has the same inflationary effect as a scarcity of goods relatively to the supply of money.

If inflation had equal effect over all the community it would give no cause for anxiety. The cause of inflation at present is the Government's need for the defence services. When the country's resources are diverted from ordinary civil requirements to unproductive armaments the community as a consumer is naturally poorer than it would have been on the same volume of production if its resources had been turned to consumption needs. These facts are obvious enough, but they are often overlooked.

In so far as defence expenditure takes up the industrial slack it takes nothing from the country's resources. But the inflationary influences are uneven. Britain has still depressed areas. She has still some hundreds of thousands of unemployed for whom the prospect of getting work is as remote as ever it was. But she has other hundreds of thousands, unemployed perhaps for long periods, who might none-the-less be brought once more into active industrial life. This is where the Government's employment policy may be of great value.

Some of the shadow factories, already established, have not yet reached full production. When they do the problem will in some areas be more acute than at present. Many more factories, however, have still to be built; and for these a definite policy in favor of the areas where labor is still abundant may still mitigate the incipient inflation.

"Pockets" of Unemployed

Official policy seems to have placed a good deal of reliance in the past on the so-called mobility of labor, which in fact is largely an illusion. Goods move readily from one place to another, but labor is human and has its economic frailties. There is a real danger that "pockets" of unemployed will be left forgotten, to eke out a wretched existence on a steadily-rising price level, while not far away industrial output is restricted by shortage of workers. Such anomalies do not make for social contentment.

The Government's war preparations are proceeding rapidly. The rationing of goods—petrol rationing introduces an important new principle—may be followed by rationing of industrial resources; for the increases in wages and dividends must stimulate the consumption trades and thus spread the effects of expenditure over the whole economic field. A clear policy for employment would be only in keeping with such a situation.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT will complete construction of its roasting plant by the end of November. A high official of the company informed Saturday Night that finances on hand are already sufficient to cover the cost of close to \$250,000 involved in the new construction. The mill is operating at very close to 600 tons of ore daily, and with recovery averaging well over 7 per cent, the output is close to \$135,000 per month. Profits are averaging approximately \$3 per ton, thereby showing a profit of over \$50,000 per month. This means that with sufficient capital already on hand to complete construction, the current profit can be stored up in the treasury against the time when the directors may consider the payment of dividends. From present indications the new year may not be far advanced when the initial dividend disbursement may be considered.

Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines in the Yellowknife district has an important discovery in the Fraser vein, according to a report by E. V. Neelands, the consulting engineer. This new vein has an indicated length of 540 feet as so far disclosed. The first 200 feet in length carries an average of \$87.50 per ton across a width of 3 feet. A further 100 feet carries \$7 to the ton across 32 inches, while a further 120 feet in length was explored by shallow diamond drill holes with sensational results. One drill core showed 4.93 ounces or some

\$165.00 to the ton across more than 2 feet. One section of this core, nearly three inches across, assayed 50 ounces or \$1,750 in gold per ton,—although this high assay was not included in the average of \$165 secured in this intersection. Meanwhile, on the original Kim vein the underground work has revealed a grade of approximately one ounce, or \$35 to the ton. Further development of the Fraser vein with more general work underground as well as on surface is advised before making arrangements to go into production, so as to be in a sound mining position at such time as production begins.

Pickle Crow Gold Mines is to secure additional power with completion of the transmission line from Uchi within the next few weeks. On the strength of this, the mill is to be enlarged to 500 tons daily so as to accommodate a production of possibly 100 tons daily from the Albany River section. With the plant brought up to 15,000 tons of ore per month, an output of around \$300,000 monthly is in prospect.

Ventures, Ltd., and Sudbury Basin Mines have completed the joint task of bringing La Luz Mines into production in Nicaragua. Initial operations are at 250 tons daily, to be increased to 400 tons daily within 6 weeks, and provision has been made to consider a steady increase to 1,200 tons daily. The estimates show some 5,000,000 tons of ore containing over \$30,000,000 in gold above 500 feet in depth. Very cheap mining is expected from open cuts.

Sudbury Basin Mines now has current assets amounting to over \$7,000,000 more than current liabilities, according to recent estimates. The company has 1,700,000 shares outstanding, the favorable balance therefore amounting to approximately \$4 per share.

Brokers and other close observers are paying special attention these days to the stocks listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. It is generally agreed that Canadian capital in record volume is lying in idleness only because of the fear of war in Europe, and that should this situation be replaced by a reasonable assurance of peace, there would be a general stampede to secure shares, particularly in the mines. A shortage of stock would be inevitable.

Little Long Lac Gold Mines produced \$139,000 during July, compared with \$133,500 in June. The mill is handling 280 tons of ore per day.

Cochenour-Willans Gold Mines will erect a mill of 150 tons daily capacity, according to a recent official decision. This property situated at Red Lake has a very large tonnage of low grade ore, but the mill to be constructed at this time will be designed to handle a smaller tonnage of medium grade so as to finance enlargement of development and production plans.

Noranda hoists about 2,000,000 tons of ore annually. Ore reserves are being maintained at some 30,000,000 tons, or 15 years ahead. Gold contained in these reserves amounts to 5,250,000 ounces with a value of over \$180,000,000. The copper content of these reserves is approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds, having a gross value of \$150,000,000 when reckoned at 10 cents per pound.

Negus Gold Mines, one of the first gold producing mines in the Northwest Territories, is feeling its way cautiously. The mill is handling ore at a rate of about 1,500 tons per month, and is producing around \$50,000. The operation is situated 400 miles from the railway, and although costs are high and the initial expenditures heavy, a substantial profit is being realized.

Macassa Mines will pay a bonus of 2½ cents per share together with the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents per share on Sept. 15.

Steep Rock plans to spend about \$750,000 on exploration and development in connection with the very large tonnage of high-grade hematite ore indicated. A drill hole intended to explore downward vertical continuity of the deposit at 1400 to 1500 feet was discontinued 100 feet or so short of its objective, pending arrival of a more powerful drilling rig.

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TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

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Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

A REPORT issued by J. L. Irwin, statistician for the Province of Alberta, has just been released. In addition to giving a great deal of statistical information, Mr. Irwin also reviews the oil situation and deals with some of the industry's problems as well as its possibilities.

He predicts vastly increased oil production in Turner Valley and the discovery of other major crude fields within the province by the end of this year, because of the widespread drilling operations.

He suggests that when the new addition to the Imperial Oil refinery is completed, the cost of which is \$1,750,000, that Calgary can well claim the title "Tulsa of Canada."

The only opposition to Calgary at the present time as a refining centre is Sarnia, Ont., where the refineries are fed by U.S. pipelines; however, I personally think Calgary has now earned this title. I just don't know what would become of this city if something were to happen to the oil business, as it affects practically every other business. For instance, the other day it was estimated that over 50 per cent of the guests at the Palliser Hotel were interested in oil. In one of the larger office buildings, approximately 75 per cent of the tenants are oil companies, or concerns interested in oil.

I do not want to convey the impression that 50 or 75 per cent of Calgary's business depends entirely on oil, but certainly the oil industry is a very big factor in all lines of business. Nor do all the benefits of this industry accrue to Calgary. About a year and a half ago I pointed out in this paper how the railways and other centres benefited from this crude oil industry.

I have lived in California. I have travelled through oil states, and over a period of years have witnessed what this industry means to a nation, so, naturally, I would like to see it fully developed in Canada.

Mr. Irwin says the chief hamper to Alberta oils is "prohibitive freight rates." This same drawback, distance from market, applies to all other industries; and yet they get along. At the same time it is a real handicap, and tends not only to reduce the price to the primary producer, but also increases the price of manufactured articles required by him.

For instance, the freight on the acid manufactured in Montreal, which is used in the oil wells, is approximately the same as the price of the acid itself at the plant.

Nevertheless, transportation facilities have been provided for other industries at fairly reasonable rates, and as soon as our oil reserves are properly developed, transportation facilities, whether it be by rail or pipeline, will be provided at more moderate rates.

In the meantime, our chief worry is to find a new field, or an economical method of developing our tar sand deposits, which are considered by experts to be the world's largest known oil reserves, and estimated at 500 billion barrels by Joseph S. Irwin and several other reputable geologists, including those of the U.S. Petroleum Division, Bureau of Mines.

These deposits are much nearer commercial production than most of us realize. The Abasand Oils Limited, headed by Max W. Ball, formerly of Denver, Colorado, has been carrying on a great deal of development work for several years.

Until comparatively recently, most people with whom I have discussed these tar sands have more or less suggested that, on account of the low gravity, lack of transportation, etc., it was, generally speaking, in the same category as oil shales, and would come into its own possibly twenty years from now.

Be that as it may, these deposits

contain virgin oil and not a residue or "Kerogen," which is what oil shales contain, and which must be distilled to be converted into oil.

I have recently had some correspondence with Mr. Max W. Ball as to the present progress of these tar sand developments, and here in part is his reply:

"After several years of laboratory research and three years of pilot plant operation, we are now nearing the completion of a 400-barrel plant near McMurray, including a complete refinery. Unless unforeseen delays occur, we expect to start turning out a full line of petroleum products by next spring, at costs comparable to those for similar products from well oils. We can not make good aviation gasoline in so small a plant, but we expect to supply most of the Northern market, as far north as Yellowknife, with its requirements of other products, and we also expect to ship high-grade road oil throughout Alberta and adjacent territory."

"We look on this plant as merely the first step toward a much larger operation at even lower unit cost, which will permit the shipment of refinable crude or refined products into a considerably wider territory."

A few years ago a low gravity crude was of little value from the standpoint of making gasoline. In the meantime processing methods have changed greatly, and a low gravity crude is now satisfactory.

I am going to take a trip around all the various wildcat fields in both Alberta and Saskatchewan, starting the first of this week, and was rather hoping to get up to see the tar sand deposits at McMurray, but Mr. Ball is leaving for New York for several weeks so I will delay this trip for the present.

At the end of this month the annual western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy is being held in Calgary. On looking over the program, I notice that it is pretty well confined to fuels, i.e., oil and coal.

Members are coming from the various parts of the Dominion, and some of these will deal with oil development in New Brunswick, in the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec, and it is even possible that John A. Dresler, who, I believe, is, or was, Professor of Geology at McGill, may be on hand to tell us about his operations on the Manitoulin Islands.

I am hoping to be able to tell you something of petroleum development right across Canada, as the Minister of Mines for B.C., the Hon. W. J. Asselstine, will also be here. At the moment he is up in the Pouce Coupe area selecting a drilling site for a deep test of this area on the B.C. side of the boundary line for the B.C. Government.

Outside of Russia, this is possibly the first time any government has ever undertaken an oil prospecting program. I am not inferring that Mr. Asselstine, or the B.C. Government, is red. In fact, if one could see, say, Mr. Asselstine's insurance history sheet, I am sure he would be classed as "Complexion: dark—appearance: very jovial," which is generally considered the very opposite to a "radical" or a "red."

In his private life before entering the political arena, he was a very successful mining engineer. As yet I have not discussed Mr. Asselstine personally, or B.C. Government's action in engaging in oil development, with the major oil companies, but it is possible that they will tell me that appearances are deceptive, for, judging from court actions, the majors do not approve of B.C. oil legislation setting the price of petroleum products. They are contesting it through the various courts.

Calgary had a visitor from France last week. He, however, was travel-



ANTI-TANK GUNS are assembled all day long by William Brown in the B.S.A. works at Birmingham, Eng., and many a mechanized cavalryman will have cause to regret Mr. Brown's industry if ever hostilities break out. Here he squints down the barrel of a gun before giving it his okay.

ing incognito and I had listened to him talking in English, but when I tried to interview him he said, "News-paper man? No understand English." So then I tried a few words of French—"No understand your French."—In this latter instance I can quite believe him. He finally asked me not to mention his name.

Coming back to oil development in Turner Valley, nothing special has happened, apart from Brown No. 6 which I told you about last week. Royalite's three recent completions, Nos. 39, 40 and 41 all appear to be fairly good producers. No. 41 has been given an allowable of 464 barrels per day by the Conservation Board, and the other wells will likely receive allowables shortly. The Anglo-Canadian No. 6 well is still drilling in the lime, as is Extension No. 2. The

latter should be in production by the end of this week.

The test at the Scottish Pete well where the salt water horizon was cemented off has not been very satisfactory so far. While there is no water, neither is there much oil.

Hope of obtaining commercial production from the lime horizon at Okalta No. 6 has now been abandoned, and the lime zone has now been cemented off. Some of the sand horizons higher up are going to be tested. Everything is going along nicely with the outside fields.

Grease Creek is changing to rotary equipment and will be drilling again shortly. The Jumping Pound well being drilled by the Brown interests was delayed a few days with a minor

fishing job, but is making new hole again and is around 4,400 feet.

A report from the Franco Oils says the Battlevue well is nearing the producing horizon, which is expected at 1,800 feet. A gas flow estimated at 500,000 c.f. per day was encountered at 1,610 feet.

The Shaw-Franco No. 2 well at Lloydminster was drilling around 1,600 feet, or about 200 feet from the expected producing horizon; this well has also encountered substantial gas flows at different horizons. The Franco No. 2 well at Cardston is held up awaiting casing, which is expected to arrive at any time. The company's new portable rotary for the Unity-Lloydminster area was expected to arrive around the end of this week.

The Cord interests, working in the

Del Bonita area, are making good progress; as I said earlier in this article, I expect to visit this area and will tell you more about it next week. The Alberta Clearwater well has resumed drilling again after making a production test which revealed some water along with the gas and oil.

I almost forgot to tell you about the visit of Frederic Hudd, Canada's trade commissioner from London, England. He spent a couple of days in Calgary and visited the Turner Valley field.

He says the Britishers are very much interested both in Canada's oil-fields and in the pipeline possibilities. These interests are now awaiting the report of Dr. Camels, the Dominion Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, on the oil situation before they will take any action.



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THE past 17 years have seen a remarkable decrease in the death rate among Canadian children.

In a Daily Bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dated July 26th, 1939, the following paragraph appears:

"Extraordinary and highly encouraging results have been achieved by the battle in Canada to control the four principal communicable diseases of childhood. An analysis of figures secured from the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Division of Epidemiology of the Department of Pensions and National Health shows that in the eight provinces included in the Vital Statistics Registration area of 1921, the deaths per 100,000 population from the four diseases of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria combined have been reduced so definitely that the death rate of 1938 from these four diseases was only 17.5 per cent. of the rate in 1921."

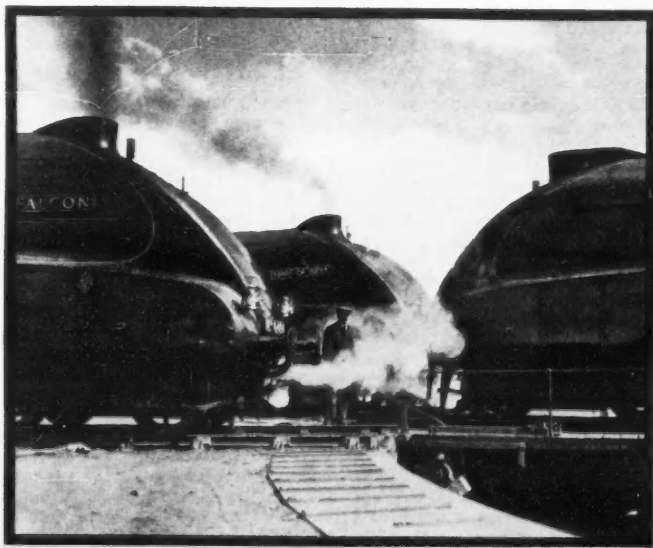
CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL was the first magazine in Canada to set up a special department for the care of babies and children through its "Well-Baby Centre". This department is under the direction of Dr. Helen MacMurchy, C.B.E., M.D., who in 1934, was decorated by King George V in recognition of her outstanding welfare work for the mothers and babies in Canada.

The "Well-Baby Centre", with its free service of pre-natal, post-natal, pre-school and school age letters by the Canadian Welfare Council is, today, one of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL's most valued departments. Each year its influence increases, contributing largely to the strong interest and confidence which the 250,000 CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL readers display towards both the editorial and advertising columns of their favorite magazine.

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BEING GROOMED for the heavy summer traffic are these three L.N.E.R. streamlined "Pacifics". Taken at King's Cross Locomotive Depot, this picture shows No. 10,000 on the turntable at the right, while the "Falcon" and "Empire of India" await their turn.

THE MAGAZINE
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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 26, 1939

B.C. Gymnastic Movement May Sweep All Canada

BY ARTHUR P. WOOLLACOTT

FOR FIVE YEARS in succession Vancouver has witnessed a display of mass gymnastics that has never been equalled in Canada, nor for that matter in any other city on this continent. The last of these was staged recently at the Exhibition Forum at Hastings Park before Premier Pattullo, Acting-Mayor Cornett, and an enthralled and highly enthusiastic audience of six thousand people. The occasion was the annual demonstration of physical training work by 1500 representatives of the British Columbia Provincial Recreation Centers, a large and increasing body of men and women, chiefly young adults, but including some older people, organized, directed and financed by the B.C. Department of Education.

More thrilling and satisfying than a military display, the grand march of this legion of healthy, husky young Canadians in their varied gym togs into the arena to the rhythm of their own marching song until every foot of space was occupied, was the sight of a lifetime. During the Great War the writer saw regi-

LEFT—Whether "Strength Through Joy" or "Joy in Strength" is the motto of these Vancouver Recreation Centre Ladies we do not know, but they certainly have plenty of both.

ment after regiment of Canadians leaving the camps in England for the front to the tune of "O Canada," a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle. But when these happy, peace-loving people in Vancouver, a generation later, raised the roof with the same national anthem, the effect was even more electric and none the less significant.

While they stood there under the arc-lights massed in solid formation, we were told by the announcer that it would require twenty buildings of this size to hold the entire membership of 30,000, distributed among 155 centers throughout the province, and that the magnitude of the display was limited only by the floor space available.

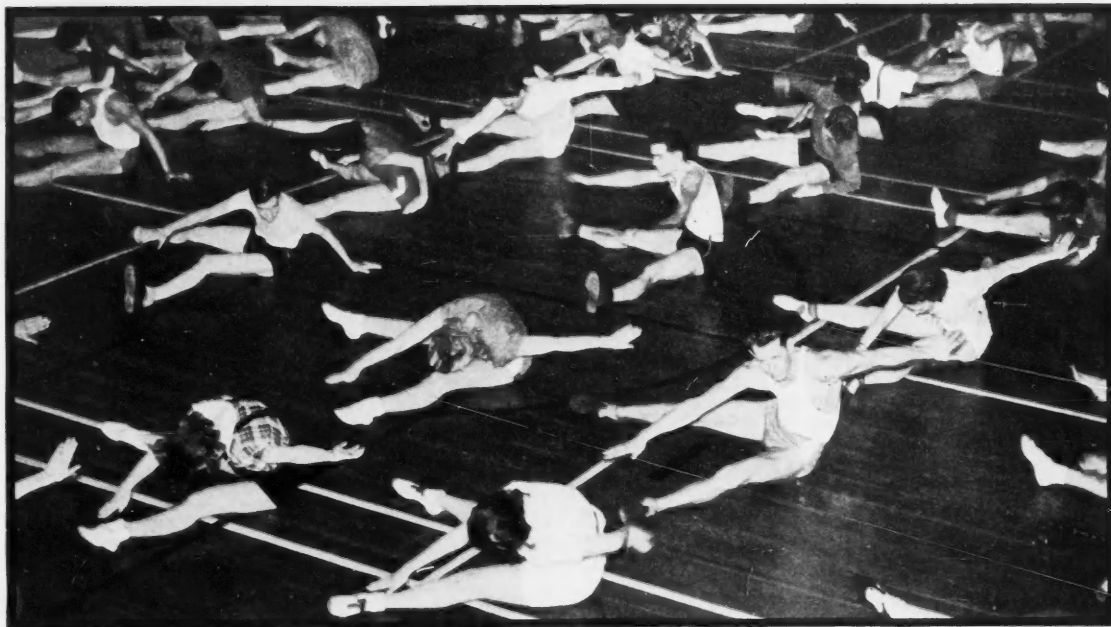
Premier Pattullo was so moved by the inspiring sight that he threw away his prepared speech and talked to the massed participants straight from the heart.

(Continued on The Back Page)



BELOW—Javelin Work by Leaders at the Summer School.

BELOW—A Mixed Group Doing Keep-Fit Gymnastics in the In-door Season.



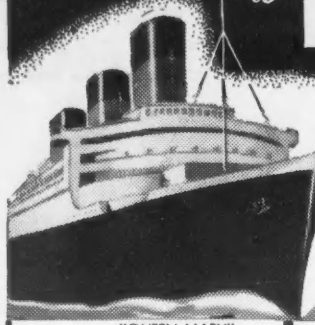
British Columbia's Recreation Misses go merrily through their skipping paces. Note the exhilaration shown on every countenance.



The Winning Team out of 1800 Women in the Vancouver Keep-Fit Classes of 1939, headed by their Instructress, Mrs. Dorothy Bruin. All are married and have families.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

De Falla's Suite Triumphs at Prom

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

A NOVELTY of first rate importance was the feature of last week's Promenade Symphony concert at Varsity Arena. It was, moreover, a work which might test the abilities of any orchestra, whatever its prestige, and the Toronto musicians who interpreted it acquitted themselves amazingly well. The work in question was "El Amor Brujo," an orchestral suite, with vocal interludes, by Manuel De Falla, President of the newly created Institute of Spain, and probably the greatest composer of his race, past or present.

De Falla, now in his 63rd year, first produced "El Amor Brujo" (Love the Magician) as a ballet-pantomime at Madrid in 1915. Its legend is based on fantastic and macabre folk-lore of the Gypsies of Andalusia, and is the story of the wild young lover whose amorous propensities persisted in his spectre after death. Subsequently it was re-scored as a symphonic suite, with mezzo-soprano solo. One of its eleven episodes, the Ritual Fire Dance (to drive away evil spirits), transcribed for the pianoforte has become world-famous as a virtuosic composition; but the whole work is profoundly fascinating and haunting. The richness and color of its orchestral fabric, its wealth of unique melody, and its atmosphere of romance and mystery, should assure its immortality.

Contrary to announcements, Reginald Stewart's presentation of "El Amor Brujo" last week was not the first performance in Canada. The work (if I mistake not) was introduced to this continent by the great American contralto Sophie Braslau, who sang it with Toscanini. About five years ago I heard Miss Braslau sing it with an amateur organization,



JAMES MELTON, celebrated radio, opera and concert tenor, who will be the soloist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena next Thursday night. It will be recalled that when he appeared last season he was received by the largest audience in the history of the Proms.

the Ottawa Symphony Orchestra, and though the singer was superb, the orchestral performance is a painful recollection. It might almost have hastened Miss Braslau's early death. I know that after it was over it left her prostrated. This is not really a reflection on Ottawa amateurs for the work is one that can only be executed by orchestral players of high professional skill. The admirable quality of Mr. Stewart's presentation was an emphatic demonstration of the artistic status of the Proms orchestra.

The soloist on this occasion was an American contralto of average quality, Edwina Eustis, obviously a young woman of fine intelligence and musical intuitions. Unfortunately her tone production is colorless and at times feeble, owing to the fact that she has never mastered the basic art of breathing. This lack was most apparent in an earlier offering, the aria "Adieu Forêts" from Tschai-kowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc" in which her tones seemed to be squeezed out. In the De Falla number she was a little better because she obviously understood the subtle significance of De Falla's music. Only in Joaquin Valverde's old song, "Clavelitos," did she show real ease and abandon.

De Falla was also represented by a brilliant rendering of two Spanish Dances, in which conductor and orchestra were at their best. Beethoven divided program honors with the Spanish genius, for the first part included not only a vital rendering of the "Egmont Overture," but a delightfully crisp and well shaded rendering of the joyous and ever welcome Seventh Symphony. Surely no musical work ever enlisted more celebrities in its original performance. A programme note by Leo Smith stated that on this occasion, in Vienna, 1813, Beethoven himself conducted (badly) and his orchestra included Dragonetti, greatest of all double-basses, Salieri, Hummel, Spohr and Meyerbeer. The latter handled the big drum (very important in the last movement), and the composer slated him for being behind the beat.

The summer series of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal ended last week with Charles O'Connell, assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, on the podium. Mr. O'Connell is a favorite with the Montreal public, not only as a guest conductor but because of his association with the Montreal Music Festival. Most of the musicians under him last week played under Mr. Ormandy and himself in June when they provided the orchestra for that Festival in which only one or two soloists from Philadelphia were included. Les

Concerts Symphoniques have been directed this season by a long list of eminent guest conductors, and a Montreal friend, speaking of the galaxy, tells me he found Albert Wallenstein, who appeared in June, most to his liking.

In the Radio Studios

Horace MacEwen, a young pianist of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been broadcasting a series of Sunday afternoon recitals to the national network during August. He has excellent qualities both in touch and execution, and is interested in modern music of the less bizarre order. A recent program included "The White Peacock" by Charles Griffes, and a charming group of "Fantasie Pieces" by Scherman.

An accomplished trio consisting of Lucien Gagnier, flautist, Marie-Therese Paquin, pianist, and Lucien Martin, violinist, has of late been broadcasting programs from Montreal of chamber music in which the flute is the basis of interest.

George Young, formerly of Toronto and a gifted singer of the Harry Lauder repertory, is now CBC's regional director for the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Young will be recalled as the producer in years gone by of one of the most delightful programs provided by the former Radio Commission, "Let's All Go the Music Hall."

Violet Delisle, a Montreal lyric soprano of considerable ability, has lately been heard on the national network. She is facile in such florid works as Mozart's "Alleluia" and Julius Bendits' "The Gypsy and the Bird."

Eileen Waddington, the gifted Canadian pianist, who has frequently been heard on the air in this country, went to England in June on vacation, but her services were secured by BBC for several recitals, and she has also taken part in television broadcasts.

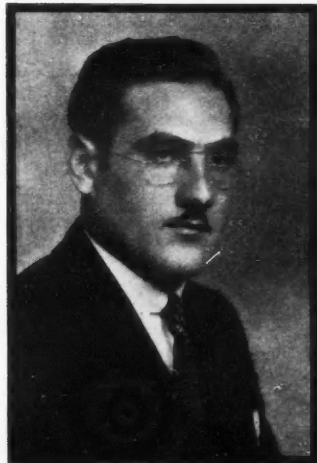
Acadian Strings of Halifax, conducted by Marjorie Payne, is including in this week's program a suite arranged by Mary Waddell from Marjorie Kennedy-Fraser's "Songs of the Hebrides" in which the Celtic quality of the plaintive vocal music has been transferred to strings.

A radio world-premiere of exceptional interest will occur on August 27 from the Toronto studios of CBC when the famous young British composer, Benjamin Britten, will appear as soloist with Alexander Chuhaldin's "Melodic Strings" in a new piano concerto of his own composition, dedicated to Mr. Chuhaldin. After spending May and June in Eastern Canada, Mr. Britten flew to the Pacific coast, where this new work was composed. Mr. Britten has been active with his pen during his stay in this country. While in the Laurentians, north of Montreal, in May he completed a new violin concerto, intended for the Italian virtuoso, Antonio Brosa. He has also worked on a cycle for voice and string orchestra entitled "Les Illuminations," based on verses by the French poet Arthur Rimbaud and begun before he left England. An earlier song-cycle of his, "On This Island," has been making headway of late. Portions of it were sung on a broadcast from Toronto in June by the young baritone Peter Pears. Mr. Britten's lyrics are acceptable to vocalists, for the reason that he gives real opportunities to the singer.

Stokowski and Disney

While it is known that Leopold Stokowski is collaborating with Walt Disney on a new full-length film, the subject has not been disclosed. Stokowski recently told friends in London that it will not resemble "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," nor will the score be entirely original. It will be compiled from the works of a variety of composers including Bach, Stravinsky and Moussorgsky, and will contain many novel sound effects. Earlier in the year Stokowski was conducting in Stockholm and Paris, but will be busy in America this coming season. Next April he will conduct a concert at Queen's Hall, London, for the first time in a considerable span of years.

The famous conductor John Barabroli is preparing a large number of novelties, mainly by contemporary composers, for the coming season of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall. Since they will be broadcast Canadians will have an opportunity to share in the interest they arouse. Revived works will include the Seventh Symphony of Bruckner, a prospect which does not make one breathe faster. Contemporary novelties will include the "Chestnut Tree" Variations on English folksong by Weinberger, composer of "Schwanda;" Bela Bartok's "Wonderful Mandarin;" Arthur Benjamin's "Cotillion;" Benjamin Britten's Variations for Strings; a new Piano Concerto by Castelnuovo-Tedesco; Gordon Jacob's "William Byrd Suite;" Karl Holler's "Three Gregorian Hymns," and a dramatic cantata "Moby Dick" by the young American composer Bernard Herrmann. For the first time since he came to America, Mr. Barabroli will go on tour with the orchestra in a circuit of Canadian and American cities.



JOHN J. WEINZWIEG, whose "Fugando," the 3rd movement from "Suite for Orchestra," was performed for the first time in Canada by the Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra on Aug. 24. This work received its first performance by the Rochester Civic Orchestra under Dr. Howard Hanson last October and was the first Canadian composition to be represented on the American Symposium in Rochester. A new composition for Bassoon and Orchestra "A Tale of Tuamotu" has just been accepted by Dr. Howard Hanson for the performance on the American Symposium this coming October. The composer has just joined the faculty of The Toronto Conservatory of Music.

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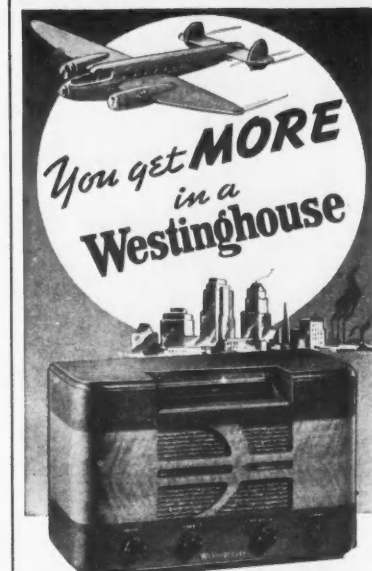
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"Dr. Livingstone, I Presume?"

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERY adult whose family ever hoarded the bound copies of old magazines is familiar with the story of Stanley and Livingstone. Or at any rate he is familiar with the steel-engraving showing the two composed, whiskered Englishmen gravely shaking hands in a clearing somewhere in the African jungle.

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume!" The urbanity of Mr. Stanley's greeting made it, under the circumstances, one of the famous remarks of history. Like many people, however, I have always been a little vague about what the circumstances actually were. How did Dr. Livingstone happen to get lost? Why was Mr. Stanley sent out to find him? And why, especially, did the two principals display so little excitement when the historic meeting took place?

The film account of the episode, "Stanley and Livingstone," doesn't clarify the affair altogether. Rescue at least implies predicament and apart from a shortage of quinine Dr. Livingstone was obviously perfectly comfortable when discovered, and busy and happy in his work. Only his perfect manners, one felt, prevented him from showing his vexation at Mr. Stanley's interruption.

It would seem that the most sensational front-page story of the nineteenth century turned out to be, in some respects, one of the greatest newspaper flops in history. Dr. Livingstone to be sure was discovered but the whole business was oddly anticlimactic and, except on the Dog-Bites-Man, or reverse-theory of news values, hardly a news story at all. With thousands of newspaper readers in America and England waiting to hear how the Doctor was snatched from the living grave of Africa, it turns out that Dr. Livingstone wasn't lost at all and didn't take the slightest interest in his rescue. I can just see a modern news editor reading Mr. Stanley's copy as it came off the wire. "Take it down to the re-write department and get it fixed up," he would roar, "and get Charlie to do an illustration showing the Doctor roped to a tree with the natives starting a bonfire."

Native Jam Session

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the New York editor who thought up Mr. Stanley's assignment, belonged to a more sedate tradition, however, and was apparently satisfied to give the public the Stanley report without retouching. The screen writers, not to fly in the face of the record, have been compelled to do the same. The result is that a large part of the film is devoted to a travelogue account of the journey into the interior, with Stanley (Spencer Tracy) acting as commentator and fluently describing the flora and fauna of Africa as he goes along. There's one brisk skirmish with hos-

tile natives but the rest of it is just a long, dreary trudge, diversified by bouts of dysentery and malaria.

Lacking a violent physical climax, the screen writers have attempted a high spiritual note. It might have been effective, too, if the producers hadn't made the mistake of selecting Sir Cedric Hardwicke to play the part of Dr. Livingstone. Sir Cedric is a reserved and rather wintry talent and while he handled the social situation—the meeting with Stanley—with aplomb, he couldn't warm up very convincingly to the later evangelical demands of his role. The oddest sequence in "Stanley and Livingstone" is the one in which Sir Cedric is required to give a sort of Sankey impersonation as Dr. Livingstone leading morning choir practice, with the natives going right into a jam session with "Onward Christian Soldiers." I recommend this as one of the best comedy sequences of the year.

The curious thing about the Victorians is that the more faithfully they are presented the more they acquire a touch of parody. Dr. Livingstone, quite apart from Sir Cedric's harassed interpretation of him, remains a complex and rather fantastic figure, with his mystical faith, his punctilious good manners, his pure disinterested love for his fellowmen of the Dark Continent, his equally pure and disinterested determination to open up the black man's country for the benefit of the white man.

For a Little Ride

It is possible, of course, by an effort of the imagination, to understand the character of Dr. Livingstone. When I found myself confronted by the Victorians in "Four Feathers" however I frankly gave up. I'm pretty sure that Alexander Korda intended his warrior-Victorians to be funny—certainly there's more than a touch of caricature about the High Army Group of the 80's and 90's depicted here. They were funny and they were also curiously alien. With their fierce family traditionalism and ancestor-worship, their war-games over the dinner-table with the walnuts and the wine-glasses, and their addiction to hari-kari whenever their honor was called into question, they seemed more related to the Shoguns of Japan than to any of the amiable Britishers I have known. (When the hero of the piece turned in his commission his friends were shocked rather than relieved that he didn't blow his brains out.) The story soon strikes its stride as Empire adventure and is crammed with preposterous action. There's a sort of skylarking touch about its improbable situations and characters—especially in the early sequences—which made one wonder whether Alexander Korda may not be taking the Empire—or at any rate Mr. Darryl Zanuck—for a little ride.

AT THE THEATRE

The Colbourne-Jones Tour

GOOD news for theatre-goers lies in the announcement that Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones have completed their plans for a trans-Canada tour this season during which they will present a trio of London stage successes that maintain the reputation these two young actor-managers have built up on previous visits to this country. Three modern plays by living authors have been chosen for the 20-week trans-continental jaunt. These are George Bernard Shaw's "Geneva", Maurice Colbourne's "Charles the King", and James Bridie's "Tobias and the Angel". Incidentally, two of these plays will have their North American premieres in Canada, Montreal first seeing "Charles the King" while To-

ronto will have "Geneva." Shaw's latest satire on the European political scene.

The tour, which opens at Montreal on October 2 will be the first trans-Canada jaunt undertaken by these two favorites since 1932. Good news for Western theatre-goers lies in the fact that the drama-starved prairie provinces are to be included in the 1939-40 itinerary. While Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and London are to be visited in the East, other engagements have been arranged for Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver.

Considerable interest is already being evinced in "Charles the King", written by Maurice Colbourne and which has had a seven months' successful run at the Lyric Theatre in London. This is the most elaborate dramatic production ever to come to Canada. Dealing with the latter half of the reign of that unhappy monarch who submitted to execution rather than surrender his kingly prerogatives, "Charles the King" is played in twelve scenes by a company of nearly fifty. Barry Jones, always at home in a role of this type, has been widely acclaimed by the London critics for his masterly performance and character interpretation. Playing opposite him as Henrietta Maria, his Queen, is Miss Vivienne Bennett, the leading lady in this season's Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon.

Fittingly enough, when it is remembered that Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones first introduced George Bernard Shaw's plays to Canadian theatre-goers, the two actor-managers are also presenting the Irish dramatist's latest play, "Geneva". This, too, has had a seven months' run at the Saville Theatre, London, and has been hailed by the critics as one of Shaw's best plays. The third play is James Bridie's "Tobias and the Angel" and introduces this outstanding Scots playwright to Canada. The original productions, which will require two baggage cars during the trans-Canada tour, are also being brought across the Atlantic.



SIR PERCY EVERETT, Deputy Commissioner of Imperial Headquarters, Boy Scouts Association, who is at present touring Canada. He will be tendered a dinner by the City of Toronto at the National Club on August 29 and will address the Rotary Club and speak at a directors' luncheon of the Canadian National Exhibition during his stay in Toronto.

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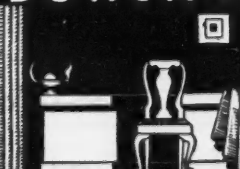
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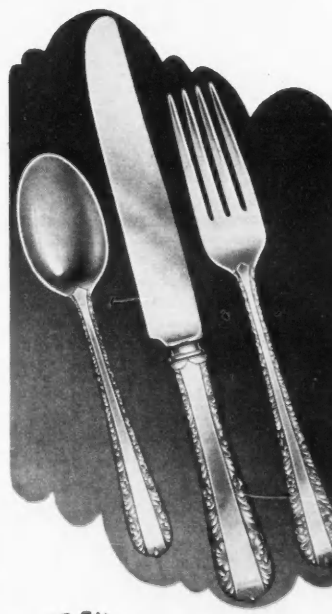
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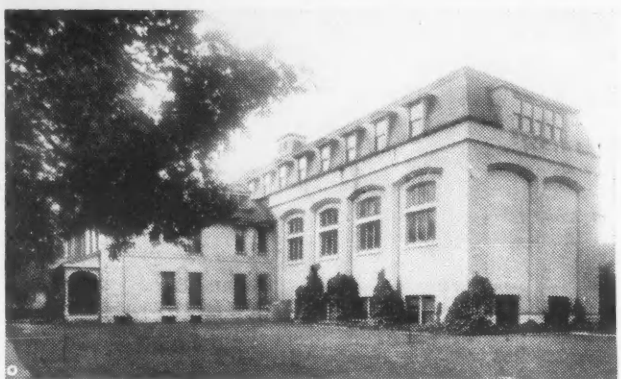
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BY G. W. HICKS

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AVIATION is still in the headlines. The whole science of flying and the nature of the men and women who engage in it seem to be of the stuff that makes for color. There's a glamor about an airplane—even an old crate that hasn't glowed over man since the old square riggers were crowded off the high seas by the drab efficiency of steam. Flying is the flint that sparks on the steel of the imagination and when, occasionally, there comes along someone who was born with a stick in his hand, poetry in his heart, and the spirit of a pioneer, the combination is irresistible. Such a one was Amelia Earhart.

Amelia Earhart's first flight was in a hand-made "rolly" coaster which, in its "test flight" nearly terminated a very promising career at a very tender age. Over a decade later, as a young woman, she visited an air field in California, and was bitten by the flying bug, broke out in a rash of determination to become a pilot and in an amazingly short time after had established an altitude record of 14,000 feet in a little open-cockpit Kinner Canard with a 3-cylinder air-cooled engine. In 1928, the backers of the "Friendship" trans-Atlantic flight reached down into the obscurity of the Mission house in Boston where Amelia Earhart was working and placed her as a passenger in the cabin of the plane that flew the ocean with Bill Stultz at the controls. The hop ended successfully, right-side-up in the harbor at Burry Port, Wales, where the flyers had difficulty attracting the serious attention of the citizenry. Finally, after about an hour of frantic waving, a policeman came out in a boat. "We're from America," announced the lady passenger breathlessly. "Are ye now?" said the law indulgently. "Well, we wish ye welcome, I'm sure." That was "AE's" last glimpse of obscurity. It wasn't long before country cops,

dew on it. It's sweet and heavy and smooth and a plane can bite into it. The city is still asleep, the full moon transparent against the sky. We look down on plain dawn colors—white houses, blue mountains and thin drifting smoke from furnaces smothered during the night. The sea is part of the sky. . . . We are over the country now, near the speed course. Shadows of corn shocks, haystacks, cattle, pattern the brown fields. Sunlight shows between boxcars on a siding, every wheel distinct. . . . Here he comes! He cuts under us like a knife, black until the sun catches the silver of his wings. He's doing very clean cut flying to-day.

In 1937, "AE" attempted to fly around the world "at the waist." The purpose of the flight was to test some of the human reactions to long-distance flying: diet, fatigue, the effect of altitude flying on creatures accustomed to the sluggish air of lower levels, and the difference between the reactions of men and women to flying, if any. On March 17, after a few months' previous attempt ended in a crash, she took off from Oakland, Cal., landed in Honolulu and on March 19 headed her ship out over the Pacific. Last word of her came from somewhere near Howland Island: "Circling. . . . Cannot see island. . . . Gas is running low." Unlike many previous erroneous reports that had linked Amelia Earhart with disaster, that one was never corrected. But she went as she wanted to go, after 40 years of a brim-full life: "In my own ship. Quietly."

Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

IT MUST be almost a unique experience for a reviewer of detective stories to open one of them and see a map on which his father's name is attached to one geographical feature and his mother's to another. That is what happened to us when we took up "The Laughing Loon" by Josiah E. Greene (Thomas Allen, \$2.25). The action takes place along the border lakes between Ontario and Minnesota where our father did a lot of surveying. Hence we see McAree Lake, and Rebecca Falls, named in honor of our mother. The book itself is probably to be rated slightly better than average because the ending fails to convince us that there was adequate motive for the two murders. Nevertheless, it sets a difficult puzzle and anybody who can spot the criminal earlier than the last chapter or two is smarter than we. Apart from the rather unsatisfactory ending the book is well written with characters clearly drawn and at times even thrilling. . . . We mention "The Door Closed Softly" by Alice Campbell (Collins, \$2) because we ought to mention something and we have come across very few good detective stories in recent weeks. This is rather a thriller than a detective story and is exciting enough and credible too. It is written by an Englishwoman who on Page 245 illustrates the embarrassing pit into which English writers may fall when using what they suppose to be respectable American slang.

The New Books

GENERAL

"Australia—Her Heritage, Her Future," by Paul McGuire. Stokes. \$3.50. A comprehensive survey of present-day Australia.
"The Strangest Places," by Leonard Q. Ross. McLeod. \$2.25. Humorous sketches by the author of "The Education of H*y*m*a*n K*a*p*i*a*n."

FICTION

"The Captain's Wife," by Storm Jameson. Macmillan. \$2.75. Sylvia Russell, heroine of this story, is the daughter of Mary Hervey, who will be recalled by readers of Miss Jameson's novel, "The Lovely Ship." "The Captain's Wife" is published in England under the title of "Farewell, Night; Welcome, Day."
"Scratch the Surface," by Edmund Schiddel. McLeod. \$2.50. A fast-paced novel of young people in Manhattan of the 1930's.
"Anne of Ingleside," by L. M. Montgomery. McClelland & Stewart. \$2.25. By the author of "Anne of Green Gables."

New Verse

"Songs of Limehouse and Other Verse," by Alfred Biggs. Garden City Press. \$1.50.
"Silent Rhythm," by Clara Bernhardt. With a foreword by Ethelwyn Wetherald. \$1.00 (obtainable from author at Preston, Ont.)

BY PELHAM EDGAR

THESE collections are markedly different in character, the only resemblance being that both possess verse that is thoroughly worth while side by side with verse for which the word mediocre would be a kind expression. The authors may satisfy themselves with the reflection that this is a characteristic held in common with many publications that have created some stir in the world. Poets rather than prose writers are prone to



CLARA BERNHARDT
Author of "Silent Rhythm" and a frequent contributor to Saturday Night.
—Photo by Stephen Jones.

this vice of inequality. In prose you are good, bad, or indifferent on the same level from cover to cover. Poets even of the second or third degree may have fitful gusts of inspiration that produce the masterly phrase or penetrating thought, but they are an impatient tribe, and, not content to await the slow accumulation of the fruit of these favorable seasons, like reckless gamblers they sell short of the market. Perhaps a nearer guess at the truth is that they are wholly wanting in self-criticism and lack a candid friend.

I feel free now to speak of what I genuinely like in both these books.

Mr. Biggs obviously writes from the fulness of an adventurous experience of living. His best poems are in the Kipling-Service manner, and half-way through the book are followed by reflective lyrics of definitely less vitality. Fifty pages of poems like "The Big Tramp" and "Tsingtao Kate" would not have been too much to ask, and they would have ensured the success of his poetic venture.

Clara Bernhardt's privately printed book of lyrics has much within its very brief limits to commend it. The Sonnet "In After Years" is conclusive proof that she can write. She will permit me, I trust, to quote it in full:

Someday, in after years, when time has fled,
And vibrant lips are withered, pale and old,
I shall remember many things you said,
And how the sun could touch your hair with gold.

Oh, I shall think of all the things I loved,
With quiet peace the flower of youth's swift pain;
Of slender hopes and dreams, whose shadows moved
Across my sky, then died like falling rain.

Strange things I shall remember then: Cool sand,
Old houses, embers glowing, and a sigh,
A frenzied wind, the comfort of a hand,
Still waters, surging music, a soft cry.

And I shall smile, remembering a word
You did not say, my dear, but which I heard.

This poem and "Deception" and "Belated" are sufficient proof of her quality. I quote the last poem without permission partly because of its merit, but also to correct a teasing misprint which the author must have seen too late:

Someday you'll want the gift again,
Tossed back at me to-day;
The world is faithless when the flame
Of youth has died away.

Alone, unsung, you'll think of me
As one past hope despairing;
But ah, by then, my very dear,
I shall be past all caring.

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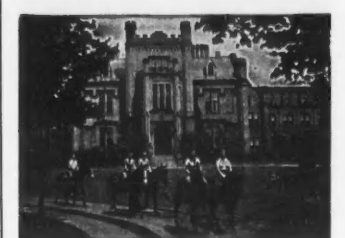
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PORTS OF CALL

Along Canada's Mightiest Waterway

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IT IS almost as difficult to arrange a passage on a Great Lakes freighter as it is to pass through the eye of a needle, but we have had the satisfaction of travelling aboard the freighter "Franquelin" from the western end of Lake Ontario, down the St. Lawrence and into the salt water of the Gulf with Baie Comeau on the North shore as our destination. A round trip of about 1,800 miles and fourteen fascinating days.

Our first glimpse of the freighter was at Thorold, where she was docked beside vast mounds of pulpwood at the plant of the Ontario Paper Company. Dinner was our introduction to Captain Frederick McIntyre as the vessel passed through the Welland Canal "to pick up grain at Port Colborne." Captain McIntyre proved to be a grand person and a most delightful host who promptly gave us the freedom of the wheelhouse and the bridge, and was not stuffy when the bow was described as "the front of the boat" or below as "downstairs." The "Franquelin," we learned from him, has a speed of about nine knots, is a Diesel powered motor vessel, was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne about three years ago and sailed across the Atlantic to Canada, has a crew of seventeen, and is one of the few welded freighters in the country. She is in service about eight months of the year, and the genial Captain spends the rest of the time in Miami.

The cleanliness of the boat was something at which to marvel. Meals were excellent and nicely served. And our quarters proved one of the biggest surprises of the trip. These were in the bow of the vessel and the suite was a spacious three-cabin affair. Among other things the drawing room, panelled in Australian wood, had a combination bar and desk and an electric fireplace. The bedroom sported a magnificent bed and dressing table and, glory be!—adjoining that was an enormous bathroom with shower.

In the Islands

It is impossible to be bored on such a trip. There is the Group-of-Seven sunset painted over Lake Ontario in neat-haze colors, and the next morn-



WITH HOLDS AND DECKS loaded to capacity with pulpwood soon to be converted into newspaper, the "Franquelin" is overtaken by another freighter.
 —Photo by Bernice Coffey.

that we might see how every turn of the channel down which we were travelling was marked. Another time we witnessed a sounding being taken on a small machine that sends echoes along the floor of the channel. These return in the form of a picture of every underwater hill and valley on a strip of paper which also tells the number of fathoms of water over which the boat is travelling. Very reassuring in a fog.

Street of Friends

Standing on the bridge of a freighter you find yourself rapidly acquiring a new conception of the St. Lawrence. To the captain and crew it is like a familiar neighborhood street. The atmosphere is chummy. The captain of a passing freighter leans over his bridge as it slides by and reminds the "Franquelin's" captain not to forget to tell So-and-So that he wants a sweepstake ticket on the Derby. News and gossip of the most personal nature happening hundreds of miles away in home ports is known via grapevine almost as soon as it happens—even though many lake freighters do not carry wireless. Sailing at half speed along the

Lachine Canal the "Franquelin" tied up at grain elevator No. 1 in the Montreal harbor to unload her cargo of grain. It's a hot and dusty experience, even for the onlooker, but something well worth remaining on hand to see if you are not a sissy. ("You are lucky it isn't coal," remarked the Captain cheerfully.)

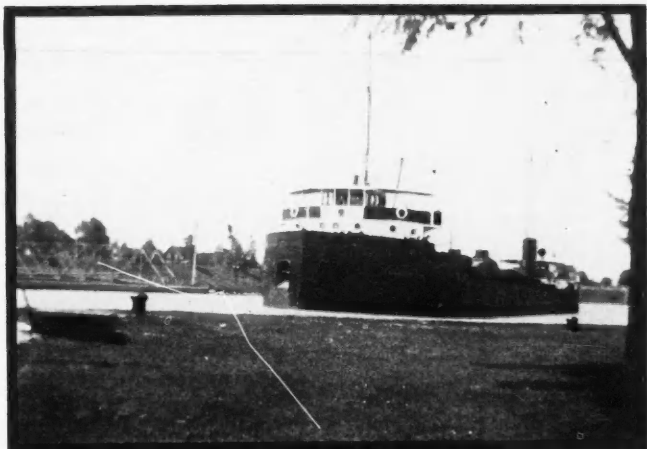
After several hours of intense activity the clatter of the elevators ceased, the unloading crew disappeared, hatches were battened down, and we were out in the cool, fresh breeze of the St. Lawrence. With Montreal far behind we were charmed by the French-Canadian villages strung out in an endless border on either side.

Into the Gulf

A pause at Quebec for a pilot and soon the river, salt by now, begins to broaden out into the Gulf. No longer do we meet the stately passenger vessels on the last lap of their journey from Europe for, after passing Father Point their channel takes them along the South Shore. We, who are bound for Baie Comeau, travel north. There is a salt tang to the air and in the night hours a peculiar magic in watching the cascades of phosphorescent silver as the bow of the boat noses along. Northern lights dance a slow stately ballet across the sky, and there's a strange mist. All is very quiet aboard and only the silken shh-shh of the water is heard in the silence. The grandeur of the scene is deeply awesome—so much so you glance back for reassurance to the wheel-house where a dim light plays softly over the features of the intent wheelman.

Next morning we woke to find the boat berthed beside a dock almost a mile long. Here was Baie Comeau, an amazing pulp and paper town built out of the wilderness in the space of three years. There we spent two and a half days—days filled with hospitality and of absorbing interest. The town in itself is well worth the trip, and we hope to be able to tell more about it at another time. To us it was the culmination of an altogether marvelous trip.

A trip via freighter brings the traveler home with a new and humble appreciation of the breath-taking beauty and breadth of this part of Canada. The leisurely speed affords time in which to see, remember and get the most out of experiences and scenery one does not ordinarily encounter. You can have your yacht. We'll take the freighter.



OUR SHIP IN A LOCK at the Soulange Canal.
 —Photo by Bernice Coffey.

ing a bright dancing day with the ship nearing the entrance to the St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands. There she takes the American channel and passes within hailing distance of the steep craggy islets—many occupied by fantastically turretted stone castles built in more expansive days when millionnaires lived in the grand manner. Later there is the unique experience of having a fish's eye view of the new Thousand Island Bridge as it hangs, delicately poised as a spider's thread, against the sky.

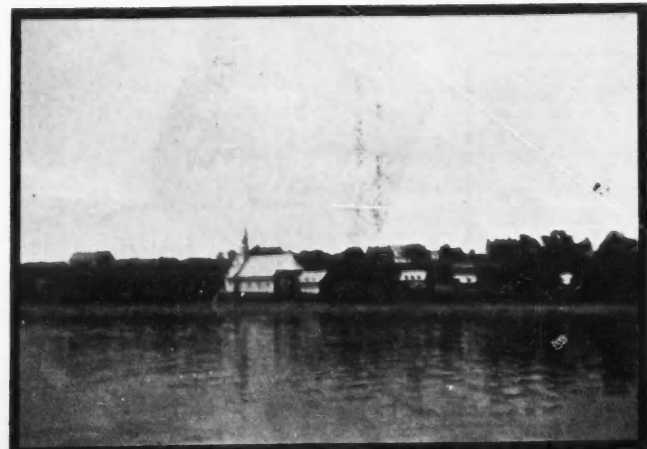
Perhaps, as we did, you will listen with one ear to the familiar voice of Charlie McCarthy on the radio up in the wheelhouse, and with the other ear to the Captain as the boat threads her way cautiously through a twisting channel, "Point on the white church," he says quietly and as the wheelman repeats the direction he twirls the wheel and the spearhead on the bow slowly swings on to the point. "On the buoy," and the spearhead swings slowly in the opposite direction.

Later on, the mate opened a large drawer and pulled forth an enormous chart which he spread on a table so

canals candid comments are passed on the progress of gardens running down to the water's edge. "Hm-m-m," remarks the Captain, whipping out binoculars for closer examination, "that vegetable patch was coming along all right, but look at it now—potatoes going to seed and almost choked out with mustard." Or he passes over the powerful glasses so you may watch the groundhogs on a sandy island as they, all unaware of your interest, scurry about their business. Or you may take an impudent peek in someone's windows a quarter mile away.

Freighters from foreign seaports are met at close quarters in the canals. Norwegian freighters coming through on their way to ports on the Great Lakes to pick up cargoes of grain and steel greatly outnumber those of other nationalities. Before many days have passed they become recognizable by their strange names, by their house-flags and the fact that their superstructures are built in the middle whereas that of lake freighters is placed fore and aft.

After the long trip through the



A TYPICAL FRENCH VILLAGE as seen from the St. Lawrence below Montreal.
 —Photo by Bernice Coffey.

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—Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Steamships.

THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Quebec was the occasion for many events of social interest. The opening of the meeting was followed by a luncheon that preceded a reception. Mr. G. H. Aiken, K.C., vice-president for Manitoba, presided at the luncheon. In the evening the Batonnier and members of the council of the Bar of the District of Quebec entertained at a reception followed by a dance. At the entrance to the ball-room, the guests were received by Mr. V. A. DeBilley, Batonnier of the Quebec District, and Mrs. DeBilley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dorion, Mr. and Mrs. Louis St. Laurent, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Bedard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Allyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Guérard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morin, Mr. Henri Jolicoeur, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Galipeault, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Remillard and Mr. Jules Savard, who were on the reception committee.

The lovely grounds of "Spencerwood" made a fitting setting for the throng of distinguished guests that gathered there when the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. E. L. Patenaude entertained at a garden party those in attendance at the meeting. Garden flowers banked the walls of the corridors and also formed the decorations in the reception room where the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Patenaude were attended by Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Papineau, A.D.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Brousseau, A.D.C.

The annual dinner which was held

in the banquet hall at the Chateau Frontenac, was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. E. L. Patenaude. Mr. L. E. Beaulieu, K.C., LL.D., presided.

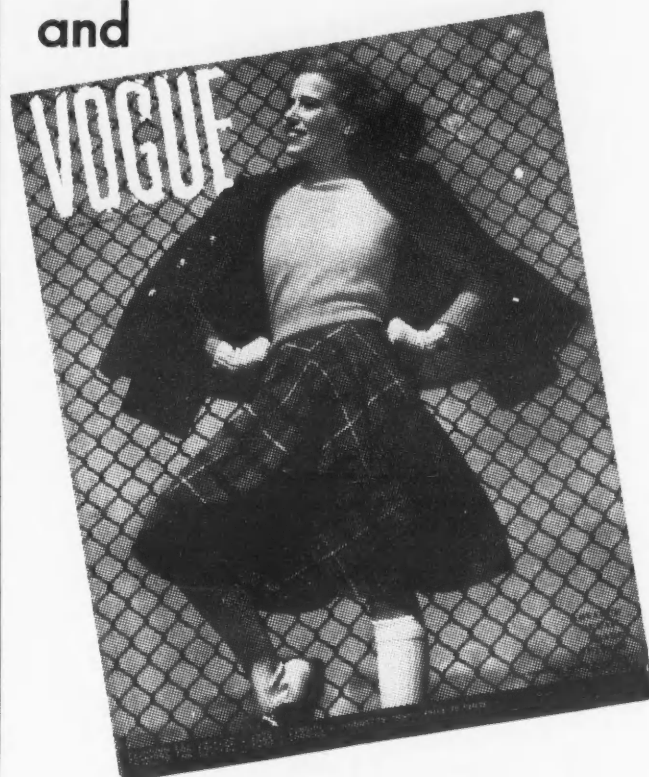
The Junior Bar of Quebec entertained at a dance at the Royal Quebec Golf Club, at Boischatel, for the delegates and members. Gladioli, phlox and golden glows formed the decorations in the lounge, at the entrance of which the guests were received by the president of the Junior Bar, Mr. Paul Lebel, Mrs. Lebel, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Turgeon, Mr. Jean Maréchal, Mr. Lucien Lortie, Mr. and Mrs. Hugues Lapointe, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Lemaire, Mr. Henri Jolicoeur, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Lesage, Mr. Maurice Kieffer, Mr. Louis Langlais, Mr. Guy DesRivieres and Mr. and Mrs. F. Morin.

Another hostess was Mrs. L. E. Beaulieu, wife of Mr. L. E. Beaulieu, K.C., of Montreal, president of the Canadian Bar Association, who entertained at dinner at the Chateau Frontenac for Lady Maugham, of London; Mrs. Jacques Charpentier, of Paris, and Mrs. Frank J. Hogan, of Washington, also the wives of delegates. Mrs. E. L. Patenaude was among the other guests present.

Western Hosts

The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta and Mrs. John Campbell Bowen entertained at luncheon in honor of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, in Edmon-

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Campus Shop—Third Floor

Others in the party were Miss Anna Buchan and Mr. Walter Buchan, sister and brother of His Excellency; Hon. John Buchan and Hon. Alastair Buchan, Their Excellencies' sons; Sir Shuldham Redfern, secretary to His Excellency; Mrs. Charles Freund, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bowen; and Captain C. V. Dacre, secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

At the garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. John Burns at their home in Calgary recently for the Hon. Alastair Buchan, younger son of Their Excel-

lencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, two hundred and fifty guests were invited.

Mr. Buchan, who was spending a week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Burns, motored to High River with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bingham to see the opening games in a two-day polo tournament before going to Edmonton to rejoin Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir for their journey through the Peace River District.

For a Bride

Among the many Vancouver parties honoring Miss Elena Macdonald, whose marriage to Mr. Reginald Arkell takes place next month, was the delightful luncheon at which Mrs. R. W. Wood and Mrs. J. E. R. Wood were hostesses at Jericho Country Club. The bride's table was centred with roses, sweet peas, stocks and gladioli, arranged in a low plaque to catch the gleam of tall ivory tapers burning in Sheffield candelabra.

Guests included Mrs. J. H. King, Mrs. M. A. Macdonald, Mrs. Reginald Arkell, Mrs. G. F. Baird, Mrs. Patrick O'Connor of London, Mrs. Ross Tolmie of Ottawa, Mrs. Beech Matthews of Toronto, Mrs. Dal Grauer, Mrs. Clive Phillips-Woolley of Montreal, Mrs. Louis Scott Moncrieff, Mrs. Guy Penney, Mrs. Fraser MacIntosh, Mrs. Margaret Swaisland Bahr, Mrs. Donald Farries.

Mrs. Frank Hebb, Mrs. Robert E. Cromie, Mrs. Donald Cromie, Mrs. Christopher Morrison, Mrs. Herbert Fullerton, Mrs. Frederick Bossons, Mrs. Alec Henderson, Mrs. Harold Caple, Mrs. Cecil I. Merritt, Mrs. L. St. M. Du Moulin, Mrs. Gordon Macdonnell, Mrs. Norman McKee Lang, Mrs. A. J. L. Pritchard, Mrs. Jack Wright.

Miss Daphne Arkell, Miss Joyce Frazee, Miss Noreen Payne, Miss Jocelyn Brock, Miss Margaret Rose, Miss Faith Henderson, Miss Bea Merritt, Miss Ann Griffin, Miss Frances Mackenzie and Miss Mary Margaret Hill of Ottawa.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Garnet Strong, Miss Elizabeth Strong and Mr. Bill Strong have returned from Baie Comeau, Quebec, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sewell, and from St. Patrick's. They are now at their country residence, "Cambria".

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Stone of Toronto are at their summer house at Port Bolster, Lake Simcoe, and have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stone of Toronto.

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SAYS *Florence Rice*
STAR OF METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER:
IT'S SIMPLY WONDERFUL, THIS NEW MAXWELL HOUSE...I NEVER BEFORE FOUND ANY COFFEE WITH SUCH TASTE-TEMPTING APPEAL, SO MUCH RICHNESS AND SMOOTHNESS OR SUCH SATISFYING FLAVOUR!

WE'LL SERVE THE NEW MAXWELL HOUSE REGULARLY IN FUTURE, HENRI... IT REALLY IS A MUCH IMPROVED BLEND...IT IS RICHER-SMOOTHER—HAS STILL FULLER FLAVOUR



YES INDEED, MISS...AND THE NEW ROASTING METHOD CERTAINLY DOES BRING OUT EVERY ATOM OF EXTRA GOODNESS

THEY SERVE THE COFFEE HERE YOU'RE SO CRAZY ABOUT JOHN...THE NEW MAXWELL HOUSE



TED AND I ARE CRAZY ABOUT THE NEW MAXWELL HOUSE TOO...WE KNOW IT'S ALWAYS ROASTED FRESH BECAUSE IT COMES SEALED IN A SUPER-VACUUM TIN

YOU DIDN'T HAVE TO TELL ME HONEY...I NOTICED THE EXTRA FLAVOUR AND EXTRA MELLOWNESS AT ONCE—BOY...THAT'S REAL COFFEE!



Maxwell House VITA-FRESH pack insures coffee roaster-fresh—not just days-fresh.

● GOOD TO THE LAST DROP

MH57

CONCERNING FOOD

Query -- Is It Worth It to You?

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

I SUPPOSE it is photography that should be credited—or cursed, have it your own way—for modern women's preoccupation with keeping slim. Don't tell me it's men. I cannot battle with that flimsy argument. Men have always liked the Lillian Russell show-girl curves better than the Betty McLaughlin photographic-model planes, ever since Rubens learned to paint flesh, which is about as far back as even my experience goes.

No, we aren't seeking easy sex-appeal in keeping lined down, that's certain, my pets. The appeal of that sort required to make a social success of a five-foot-seven, one-hundred-and-five-pound beauty would, if harnessed to a dynamo, run a Bata factory. In the old curved days, beauties took men's admiration for granted; in this stream-lined era they have to work for it. Oh, they get it just the same, but I still submit they have to work for it.

Which brings me to a book about food that I should have discussed three months ago: "Food for Beauty," by Helena Rubinstein. In another place in this paper (all you want, all you need, that's SATURDAY NIGHT's motto) you read about the new Rubinstein "Sporting Pink" lipstick, and isn't it a beauty? But here we move up beside Mme. Rubinstein and listen to her talk about diet, in her New York salon.

"Sun-Blessed"

After a "cure" at the Bircher-Benner sanatorium in Zurich, Mme. Rubinstein is apparently convinced that uncooked fruits, vegetables, nuts, and whole cereals form a world-beating diet. It did wonders for her, and around it she has built her book on food. She is no novice at health resorts. She says herself that she has at one time or another visited every spa, spring, sanatorium, and cure in Europe and North America looking, like Ponce de Leon, for the secret of vitality. She opened the Zurich room in her New York salon where the women who sought her advice on beauty could eat their way to good looks. As she describes it herself "It was a laboratory for slender beauty and youthful health." Finally, "in no way is it one of those starvation diets which have become the fad with misguided women who forget that health, and not emaciation, is the structural basis of true beauty and slenderness. It is really a very simple and wholesome diet of sun blessed foods presented beautifully and served raw."

It is the author's constant contention that the diet she now can refer to as "hers," having adjusted it to American demands for variety, will not starve you down, that it is scientifically adequate, and that you will not lose weight at the cost of a perpetual feeling of hunger, sag lines in the face and throat, frayed nerves, or a ruined disposition. In reading the menus I have turned back often to that page. I have to; I have a great big husky appetite, myself. But listen to Mme. Rubinstein for a moment, not to me.

Here come those terrible things called "calories." You can't escape them until you have a diet adjusted to your own figure. After a week or so preliminary preparation, you start with 800 calories a day. (When I tell you that one tablespoon of butter contains 100 calories you will see what you are up against.) Stick to this until you achieve the normal weight-height balance for your age. Then go on to 1500 for a month, then go on to what is called here the "maintenance diet" permanently. Here is a typical 800 calorie menu for this season:

Breakfast

1 serving fresh berries without cream or sugar
1 slice Melba toast with calory free butter
coffee or tea without cream or sugar

Luncheon

Raw fruit or vegetable salad bowl as described below.

Dinner

Hearts of lettuce with green pepper rings with reducing dressing
essence of fresh tomato soup
1 broiled thick loin lamb chop
zucchini and carrots
1 slice Melba toast
fresh fruit cup
black coffee

The calory-free butter is a commercial product sold in high grade grocery stores. It is made from an emulsion of calory-free and fat-free oils, and looks, and even tastes very like butter. If you cannot do without butter altogether on your toast and vegetables, it's your dish.

The raw fruit or vegetable bowl is made of mixed greens and as wide a variety of finely chopped and grated vegetables or fruits as you can manage to assemble. Variety is terribly important. "Essence" soup or bouillon is a variety of vegetables washed but not peeled, including outside lettuce leaves and pea pods, put in an enamel, copper, or glass kettle, covered with cold water and a lid, and stewed for two hours, then put

through a sieve and flavored with vegetable salt. In tomato essence, for example, there are celery tops, leeks, potato, pea pods, and lettuce, as well as tomatoes.

Reducing Dressing

(1 pint)
1½ cups chemically pure mineral oil
(certainly, it's the very thing)

¼ cup strained lemon juice
1 teaspoon vegetable salt
2 saccharine tablets
¼ egg yolk
1 small sliver fresh garlic, if desired
Combine ingredients and shake well.

Reducing Mayonnaise

1 egg yolk
1 cup chemically pure mineral oil (as above)
1 tablespoon lemon juice
vegetable salt to taste

Have everything chilled; use a chilled rotary beater. Beat egg yolk, lemon juice, and salt, add oil a very little at a time, beginning with half a teaspoonful. Continue alternately beating and adding oil until a thick mayonnaise is formed. If it should separate, add another egg yolk or a tablespoonful of lemon juice, adding it gradually and beating continuously.

The 1000 calory diet advances you to one soft boiled egg or two strips of crisp lean bacon for breakfast; the luncheon is the same fruit or vegetable salad. Dinner includes a salad, essence soup, broiled lean steak, squab, chicken, or even a bit of roast duck, followed by melon, a grapefruit, or berries, and black coffee. Fresh fruit juices, skim milk, or buttermilk may be sipped to keep your stomach from sticking to your backbone between meals.

While you are now reduced, but still being pretty careful of your figure, you are eating the Maintenance Diet; or are you? This includes nut bread, cream cheese, and real French dressing made with olive oil, as well as quantities of dates and almonds.



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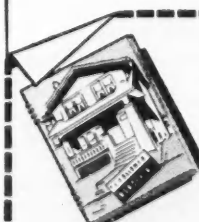
Home-Heating rates have been radically reduced

● Think of the marvellous convenience of heating your home with GAS. All the usual winter furnace tending drudgery vanishes the moment you decide to use GAS for home heating. Gone are the bothersome and annoying trips to the cellar; no more ashes to shake, sift and remove. Instead—you have clean, warm, uniform heat that saves you dollars in doctor's bills. A thermostat regulates the heat and frees you completely from all heating worries.

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Each day, home-owners who investigate the possibilities of heating their homes with GAS are convinced that this modern fuel compares favourably with other fuels. Satisfied users will tell you that gas heating is not costly—that dollar for dollar, gas gives more comfort and greater convenience. You, too, should check the merits of GAS and learn how it can serve you!

The cost of GAS for home heating has been radically lowered and budget payments make equipment ownership easy. Telephone Ad. 9221 and our home-heating engineer will call. This visit will not place you under any obligation. Or, today mail the coupon in the left hand corner and read the fascinating story that tells about a Toronto home which is perhaps like your own. Then—JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!



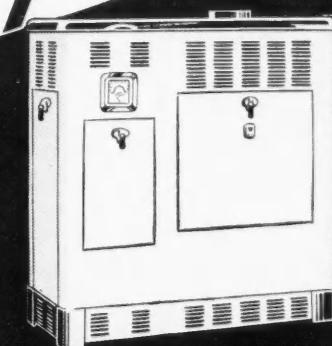
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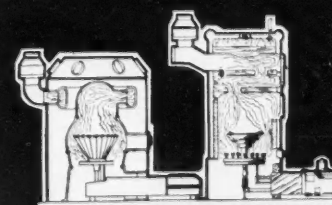
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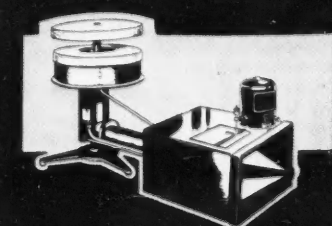


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THE BACK PAGE

Sunday Morning

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MY MOST intensive period of church-going was between the ages of five and fourteen. During that period I must have listened to between four and five hundred sermons. Thus I acquired early a sense of the form of public discourse; just as by patient listening one comes to recognize the form of a symphony and to know from moment to moment exactly what stage has been reached in the whole composition. Without following the sermon or even hearing a single word I could tell precisely when it had passed into its final phase and could distinguish easily between false interior climaxes and the true peroration that was to wind the whole thing up.

We were a rather obscure congregation and our minister as a rule was a man of modest talent. The occasional "gifted" minister was soon discovered by the talent scouts of wealthier congregations and whisked away from us. It was a period, too, when ministers were too unsettled in their own convictions to damn their congregations twice a Sunday, and at the same time too cautious to exclude the notion of damnation altogether. They fell back then on a genial Chatauqua form of address, or on quiet moralizings drawn from the less terrifying allegories of Scripture. They were not exciting. It would be exaggeration to say that the hundreds of sermons I listened to during that period went in one ear and out the other. Except as sound, and progressive movement, they never entered my consciousness at all.

Church attendance however was never actually dull. Since one was compelled to sit completely immobile for an hour and a half, the church itself became a wild gymnasium of the imagination. For the first twenty minutes of the service the mind, innocent of reverence, could occupy itself happily with acrobatics. The altar rail could be taken at a standing jump, but the gallery railing, which was high up and had a bevelled edge, offered the dizziest possibilities of disasters. After that one could take off from the organ loft, seize the cross-bar of the nearest lighting fixture and swinging down the entire length of the church, land at last among the stained glass Gailan fishermen at the back of the gallery. One could also have a fine time in fancy with a sort of wild horse, which was played by dropping from the gallery by your hands and skipping from bald head to bald head across the congregation. Since starting-point and route could be infinitely varied this was a real time-consumer.

THERE were quieter but not less exciting exercises for the imagination. . . . "Of rubies and diamonds, of silver and gold. His coffers are full. . . ." the congregation used to sing. I always thought the organ pipes were the coffers. The offertory of course went into the slits after the congregation had gone home to dinner. They were wonderfully elongated penny banks, with the rubies and diamonds, silver and gold overlaid with Sunday morning envelopes and small change.

There was, besides, the choir. The choir girls always wore their prettiest clothes on Sunday morning and were a great pleasure to watch. When our congregation increased and prospered, however, it was decided to put the choir into gowns. This was an innovation much opposed by one section of the congregation since vestments of any kind suggested popery. It was privately and bitterly opposed by myself since much of the interest of church-going was lost when the choir appeared all alike and black as crows. Fortunately there were plenty of other things to engage one's interest. For instance, the hymn-rack. The hymn-rack could be approached only later in the service when adult vigilance had relaxed. Like every proper family we had each our own Testament and hymn-book. But the church hymn-books which were collected and redistributed every Sunday always repaid investigation since unsupervised children with pencils had usually scribbled names, pictures and messages in them. (My favorite message, in spite of the fact that it always ended abortively, was the one beginning "If my name you'd like to find, turn to page 109" etc.) The pictures were usually rude and violent portraits of other children, and the back fly-leaves of the hymnal contained a sort of circulating gossip-column of the goings-on in the Junior Intermediate Sunday School. When these reached a certain pitch of impropriety there would be a clean-up campaign, and sometimes a whole new issue of hymnals.

THERE were fans too, which you could operate vigorously till checked. Every hymn-rack contained at least one kid fan shaped like a compass, which opened up into a circular fluted frill. There was a limited interest in manipulating this but my favorites were always the palm-leaf fans. The palm-leaf fans were usually split, and when you stared at the minister through one of the slits, concentrating hard and eliminating the choir-background, he gradually became intensely black, remote yet extraordinarily distinct,

with a luminous ring all about him. Occasionally a phrase from the sermon would tangle itself with my own interior musings and take on a complicated meaning of its own. The odor of sanctity, for instance. For me the odor of sanctity was compounded of the smell of limp leather bindings, of the palm of my mother's kid glove, of the lemon oil that was used for polishing the pews and of that indescribable yet unmistakable recognition that set Sunday apart from all the days in the week—the smell of Sunday morning. In the end one yielded to the pleasant anaesthesia, and the minister's voice and figure retreated and the congregation was drowned in a sea of colored water splashed with blue and crimson and pale arsenic green. But however far consciousness receded it still followed the melodic line of the sermon—the rise and fall, the recessions and returns and the cumulative thunder and the dying fall that marked the end.

THE habit, deeply acquired in childhood, of following the shape rather than the sense of public discourse, has remained with me through life. It must have affected a whole generation, for I have often noticed that familiar look of trance inattention on the faces of my contemporaries when they are listening to the great men of our time thundering pleading and warning over the air. It may be terribly important, there may be calculated terror and menace behind every phrase. But however fiercely the attention is fixed to the opening phrases, it inevitably slides away. . . . "The threats of the totalitarian powers are rapidly becoming intolerable and transforming themselves

B.C. Gymnastics

(Continued from Page 13)

heart. Then the Provincial Director of Physical Training, Mr. Ian Eisenhardt, in the course of his remarks to the large audience, made the observation I have used in the opening paragraph, a statement which might seem to require justification, viz., that a mass display of this kind has never been duplicated on this continent. I was assured by Mr. Eisenhardt, that in actual fact, this is the only movement of its kind and size in North America.

Women Are Two to One

One's first impression looking out upon that disciplined but exuberant throng was that physical training appealed to women more than to men, since the proportion was about two to one. The majority of the women were between eighteen and thirty, with a scattering of older ones with greying or white hair and considerable weight. Tall rangy girls were not much in evidence; most of them were of medium height or even shorter, and fairly plump in general build. Black hair was absent except in the case of half a dozen Chinese and Japanese girls. It was a sea of auburn heads, running through light chestnut shades to dark brown, with an odd grey head here and there, two flaming red-tops, and one solitary blonde. The prevalent coloring held for the men as well. Make-up, if used at all, was not conspicuous, in so far as a mere male observer was aware. A remarkable feature was that throughout the evening not a single nose was powdered, or a compact drawn forth, an indication of intelligence on the part of these young ladies who realized that their exercises required no adventitious aids to beauty. The average of good looks was indeed very high. An aura of health, buoyancy, cheerfulness, confidence, and courage was the predominant impression.

As the training is free and open to the public all classes, occupations, and races are represented. While the unemployed and the underprivileged are catered to as explained later on, these classes represent only about one-third of the registrations. The largest contingent was made up of housewives, many of them with young families. Shop assistants, clerical help, domestics, and the unemployed followed in order of numbers. Their neat well-fitting uniforms, with zippered shorts, gave them a very trim and effective appearance, in contrast with the silk stockings, long dresses and high-heeled shoes which featured some of the first sessions in 1934. In all cases the women made their own costumes, all of which have a decidedly professional air.

Amazonian Symphony

The male members were taller, more athletic in build, though not heavily muscled, except the half dozen in the weight-lifting section. The contribution of the men consisted in an exhibition five hundred strong in fundamental gymnastics, tumbling, and apparatus work. The males specialized in performances that required strength, speed and daring, while the women were more decorative in a rhythmically patterned way, though they, too, gave a fine demonstration of box-vaulting.

In the course of the evening from eight until nearly midnight five distinct mass movements in this truly Amazonian symphony were rendered

into genuine acts of war. . . . The cheerfield needs retraining. Who was the man who did it last time, the one who made the slip-covers? He was the only man who could ever fit a slip-cover and he was absolutely demented. . . . "September 15th is fixed as the point at which the Democracies must face the final crisis" . . . Better take all the money out of the bank and buy tinned goods. Tinned goods and boots. When Democracy dies it will die with its boots on and then there will be no more boots for anyone for ever. . . . "With the tearing up of the Munich Pact by Hitler any suggestion of a peace plan must be carefully scrutinized. . . . Absolutely demented. Talked to himself all the time, with his mouth filled with pins. . . .

by groups of five hundred women at a time with minor interludes in which the men took part by themselves. In each movement the costumes were different.

The first was an exhibition of fundamental gymnastics embodying the best features of several European systems of rhythmic exercises admirably adapted to the physical recreation needs of the average young Canadian woman. The timing and formation in all movements were excellent, eliciting frequent expressions of approval from the audience, and reflecting great credit on Mrs. Hilda Keatley, the Chief Instructor.

When a thousand shapely legs, arms, heads and torsos wove themselves into a seemingly endless series of beautiful patterns the spectators burst time and again into storms of applause. Of old the phrase, physical training, connoted in the mind of the layman the "daily dozen" and much puffing and grunting, and to those of military experience a rather disagreeable jumping about, with spasmodic movements of the arms and legs, punctuated by suppressed curses hurled at the sergeant-major. The modern version is all grace and beauty and smooth co-ordination, combined harmoniously with the keen pleasure of those taking part in uplifting the communal morale. There were no dull moments at any time, and the manifestations of enjoyment on the part of the spectators were continuous and vociferous.

Of the twelve main events of the evening the surprise number, which concluded the display, was founded on the Medau Ball Rhythm system in combination with "Bolero" dances to music by the French composer Ravel. The performance was given by the women's staff of Greater Vancouver in lovely costumes and was entitled "Modern Rhythm." It was a very beautiful arrangement, certainly an aesthetic and highly artistic apotheosis of the "daily dozen."

An Education Movement

While all the various displays of rhythmic had a distinct decorative or exhibition value, they were fundamentally designed for practical purposes, namely as remedial keep-fit exercises, primarily to give the body a thorough, yet not too vigorous, workout with the idea of correcting the customary postural defects resulting from modern occupations, and to build up the body and foster health in a pleasurable and harmonious way.

Now in its fifth year the "Pro-Rec" movement has proved its value and the universality of its appeal. It is enthusiastically supported by every civic, educational, religious, fraternal and political body in B.C.

It was inaugurated in November 1934 by the Provincial Minister of Education and Health, the Hon. Dr. G. M. Weir, who outlined its main purpose when he said: "We want to preserve our youth from the dangerous effects of enforced idleness, and to build up morale and character that rests upon a good physical basis."

The Provincial Recreation Centres from the first have been under the direction and management of the Department of Education, financed entirely by the government and free to all members of the public not at school. The movement in fact is a physical training counterpart of the



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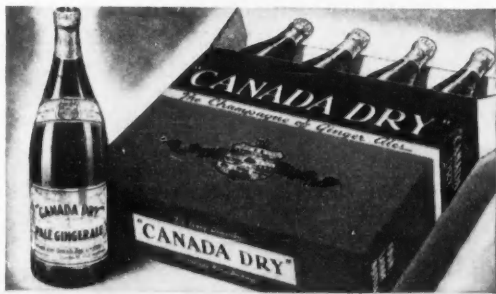
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